BC PROGRESS BOARD

INTERIM BENCHMARKING REPORT 2007

Interim Results:
Interprovincial Performance

July 10, 2007

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News Release
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BC Progress Board Releases 2007 Interim Report and Special Discussion Paper on Strategic Considerations for BC's Future

Vancouver, BC – The BC Progress Board released its 2007 Interim Benchmarking Report, reporting recent progress on indicators relevant to the province's economic, innovation, education, environment, health and social condition. This year's interim report includes a special companion discussion paper outlining some strategic considerations for BC's future. The Progress Board is now in its seventh annual reporting cycle, and tables its annual benchmarking report in December of each year.

British Columbia's rate of economic growth (real GDP) per capita placed 5th in Canada in 2006. After-tax income remained in 3rd place in 2006, while the Board's jobs measure – the employment rate (ages 15-64) – remained in 5th place in 2006, unchanged from the previous year. BC continues to rank in 1st place on the Board's environmental quality index (2001-2004), 1st on the health outcomes index, and 9th on the social condition index. In its first annual benchmarking report, the Progress Board established a goal for the province to place 1st or 2nd on each of these core targets by 2010.

"BC's economy continues to be on a roll", noted Gerry Martin, Acting Chair of the BC Progress Board. "Preliminary data for 2006 demonstrate that British Columbians experienced considerable income growth and a record employment rate", Martin continued. "Importantly, the province continues to place ahead of the national average on the rate of per capita economic growth, and provincial income growth is closing in on the national average for the first time in a decade", Martin stated.

The Progress Board also released a companion discussion paper entitled *"Strategic Considerations for BC's Future"*, a document building on benchmarking work to date and designed to highlight some of the key issues and trends likely to affect BC's economic, innovation, education, environment, health and social performance in the near-term and well into the next decade beyond 2010. Selected findings include:

- ***BC's population will continue to age***, with the median age rising to 46.2 years by 2031 from 39.8 in 2006. By 2031 those aged 65+ will increase to 24.2 percent of the population in 2031 from 14.0 percent in 2006.

- ***BC's population growth*** will be concentrated in areas of the province that are already relatively dense: Greater Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, Fraser Valley, Cowichan Valley and Central Okanagan.

- ***BC's economy*** will likely continue to be strong for the next five years, with real GDP growing above the national average, while the unemployment rate will remain under 5 percent, or basically at full employment.

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- Competitive economies of the next few decades will be underpinned to a considerable extent by ***"City States"*** in many instances. This implies that the Lower Mainland will need to cooperate much more closely to increase regional competitiveness.

- ***Skilled worker shortages*** will persist well into the next decade as the labour market ages and the baby boom generation reaches retirement age.

- ***Climate change*** is likely to persist as a critical provincial, national and global issue which will result in efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions over the short to medium term. It is imperative that British Columbia does so in a measured, balanced and economically sensitive fashion.

- As population growth in urban and regional British Columbia continues, ***water quality and quantity*** will increasingly be an issue.

- ***Health care and costs*** will continue to be critical issues for BC and other provinces in the coming decade. The question of sustainability of the system driven by population ageing, escalating technology costs, together with increased utilization of services underscores the need for prevention, healthy living and other individual efforts to reduce system costs and improve health outcomes.

- As a small, open, jurisdiction, BC must prepare for and to the greatest extent possible guard against ***pandemic and infectious diseases***. The potential for economic and social disruption is significant, given an increasingly globally oriented economy and society.

"The Progress Board has outlined some strategic considerations for policy makers and individual citizens", noted Gerry Martin. "Moving ahead, maintaining and building on progress to date will require continuous identification of our strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats recognizing that BC is small, open jurisdiction vulnerable to external factors", Martin continued. "Now is the time for BC to consolidate gains made over the past number of years, while re-doubling efforts to mitigate future risk and to boost areas of under-performance relative to other competing jurisdictions", Martin concluded.

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BC**PROGRESS**BOARD

Executive Summary

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The BC Progress Board has two mandates:

- Benchmarking BC's performance over time and relative to other jurisdictions; and,
- Providing strategic advice to the Premier and government on measures to improve BC's economic performance and its social policy supports.

The fifth annual interim benchmarking report of the BC Progress Board confirms the leadership benchmarks established in the 2001 benchmarking report. The Board believes that British Columbia has all the attributes to be a leader in Canada in 2010.

Interim Results: Economy, Innovation and Education

In 2001, the Progress Board recommended that British Columbia work towards two overarching goals, with the first goal being: *Make BC a Leader in Economy, Innovation and Education in Canada by 2010*. To anchor this objective, the Board reports BC's progress on three core target measures: economic growth, standard of living and jobs.

- **Economic Growth**: Target 1st or 2nd among the provinces in the growth of real GDP per capita by 2010. In 2006, BC ranked fifth for the annual growth of real GDP per capita and ranked third for the level of real GDP per capita. Over the ten-year period 1997-2006, BC was tenth in the country for annual average improvement on this basic performance measure. In addition to being above the national average growth rate of real GDP per capita since 2002, BC achieved the economic growth target in 2004 and 2005.
- **Standard of Living**: Target 1st or 2nd among the provinces for the level of real personal disposable income per capita by 2010. In 2006, BC held onto its third place rank among the ten provinces for the level of real personal disposable income per capita. BC ranked fifth for ten-year (1997-2006) improvement in this core target, up from ninth in last year's benchmarking report.
- **Jobs**: Target 1st or 2nd for the employment rate by 2010. In 2006, BC ranked fifth for the employment rate (age 15-64) among Canadian provinces, unchanged from its 2004 and 2005 ranks but an improvement from sixth place in 2003. For the first time since 1997, BC's employment rate was above the national average in 2006, although by only a small margin. BC's ten-year progress rank (1997-2006) remained in tenth place among the provinces, despite robust job growth since 2003.

The report contains thirteen additional performance indicators that provide further information on BC's inter-provincial economic performance; note that the most recent year of data and the relevant rank are provided in brackets. Seven registered strong performance, ranking between first and third among the provinces:

- real average hourly wages (2006, ranked from the perspective of workers, 1st);
- taxpayer supported debt (2005/06, 2nd);
- top personal marginal income tax rate (2006, 2nd);
- provincial deficit/surplus (2005/06, 2nd);
- net interprovincial migration (2005/06, 2nd);
- business gross fixed capital formation (2006, 3rd); and,
- university completion for those aged 25-54, (2006, 2nd).

Four performance indicators registered middling performance (ranked between fourth and seventh):

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- productivity (2006, 5th);
- per capita tax burden (2005/06, 6th);
- research and development spending as a percent of GDP (2004, 4th); and,
- employment in natural and applied sciences (2006, 4th).

Two indicators registered in the weak category (i.e., ranked between eighth and tenth):

- total exports per capita (2006, 8th); and,
- secondary school graduates (2004, 8th).

Interim Results: Environment, Health and Society

The second overarching goal is: *Make BC a leader in Canada on Environment, Health and Society in Canada by 2010*. To anchor this objective, the Progress Board's report includes three specific targets:

- **Environmental Quality**: Target 1st among the provinces for environmental quality by 2010. BC's first place overall rank in 2004 on the Board's environmental quality index, which averages provincial performance on urban air quality, greenhouse gas emissions per capita, and protected areas, remains unchanged since the first Progress Board report. Data limitations continue to prevent ten-year progress reporting.

- **Health Outcomes**: Target 1st among the provinces for health outcomes by 2010. In 2004, BC ranked first among the provinces based on an average of its performance rankings for life expectancy at birth, cancer mortality, cardiovascular disease mortality, infant mortality and potential years of life lost, unchanged from its first place position in 2003 and 2002.

- **Social Condition**: Target 1st or 2nd in Canada for social condition by 2010. In 2005, BC ranked ninth in social condition based on an average of its performance rankings for the percent of families and unattached individuals with income below the after-tax low income cut-off (LICO), the low birth weight rate, the personal and property crime rate, the percent of the population on income assistance, and the percent of total unemployment designated as long-term.

There are thirteen additional indicators used to measure BC's performance on ***environment, health and society***; note the most recent year of data and the relevant rank are provided in brackets. Eight of the performance indicators registered strong performance, ranking between first and third among the provinces:

- greenhouse gas emissions per capita (2004, 2nd);
- protected areas (2003, 1st);
- life expectancy at birth (2005/06, 1st);
- cancer mortality (2004, 1st);
- cardiovascular disease mortality (2004, 2nd);
- infant mortality (2004, 1st);
- potential years of life lost (2005, 1st), and,
- income assistance (2005, 2nd).

Three indicators registered in the middling category (i.e., ranked between fourth and seventh)

- air quality (2004, 5th),
- low birth weight rate (2004, 5th); and,
- long-term unemployment (2006, 7th).

Two indicators registered in the weak category (i.e., ranked between eighth and tenth):

- low income cut-offs (2005, 9th); and,
- personal and property crime rate (2005, 9th).

BCPROGRESSBOARD

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I. Benchmarking British Columbia

Introduction

This is the fifth annual interim report under the benchmarking mandate of the BC Progress Board. Established in July 2001 and comprised of 18 British Columbians with a broad range of experience, the Progress Board has two mandates:

- To provide advice on whether and to what extent the province is improving its competitive position and quality of life by establishing an ongoing means to measure and benchmark British Columbia's performance over time and relative to other jurisdictions; and,
- To identify issues of importance to the province's future economic prosperity and advise the Premier on strategies, policies and actions necessary to increase the economic and social well-being of British Columbians.

The benchmarking work of the BC Progress Board is the most comprehensive review available of the state of BC's economy, innovation, education, environment, health and society performance. The Board introduced the Interim Benchmarking Report in 2003 to take advantage of Statistics Canada's interim release of the provincial economic accounts.

The Progress Board relies on Statistics Canada economic data for much of its benchmarking work. Final data for the Board's Seventh Annual Comprehensive Benchmarking Report, scheduled for release in December 2007, will not become available until late November of this year. However, Statistics Canada's preliminary release of provincial economic accounts data is usually released in late April. The initial Interim Report focussed on economic performance but has been expanded to include the full set of core target and performance indicators. Because rankings in this report are often based on preliminary data, readers are cautioned that final data available in the Fall may result in revised rankings in the final report.

In addition to the Interim and Annual Benchmarking Reports the BC Progress Board has issued several special topic papers. The Board's advisory mandate has been expressed through ten reports to date – one each on BC's regional economies; provincial education, skills, training and technology transfer; transportation; regulatory reform; energy; international education; productivity; crime; public education; and, social condition.

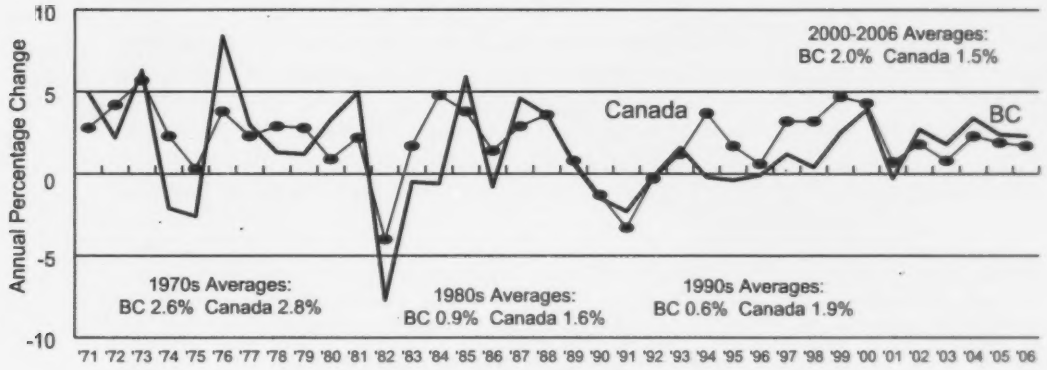
The Progress Board's Interim Report is intended to provide policymakers and the public with an advance snapshot of how British Columbia is performing in relation to the 2010 economic benchmarks established by the Board. The Progress Board believes that regular reporting on its "North Star" 2010 benchmarks will keep the public and governments focused on improving overall provincial performance.

BC's Historical and Recent Performance

The BC Progress Board believes that a healthy and prosperous society requires a vibrant economy. Unfortunately, BC's economic performance languished during much of the 1980s and 1990s as demonstrated in the chart on the opposite page.

In seven of the years in the 1980s and again in the 1990s, BC trailed the national average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita, that is, the total amount of goods and services produced expressed on a per person basis. In 2002, BC exceeded the national average growth rate for real GDP per capita for the first time since 1993. British Columbia's growth rate has been ahead of the national average for five years now.

Growth Rate of Real GDP (Chained $1997) Per Capita for BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

The Progress Board set two overarching goals for British Columbia in its first annual report issued for 2001:

- Make BC a leader in Canada for economy, innovation and education by 2010; and,
- Make BC a leader in Canada on environment, health and society by 2010.

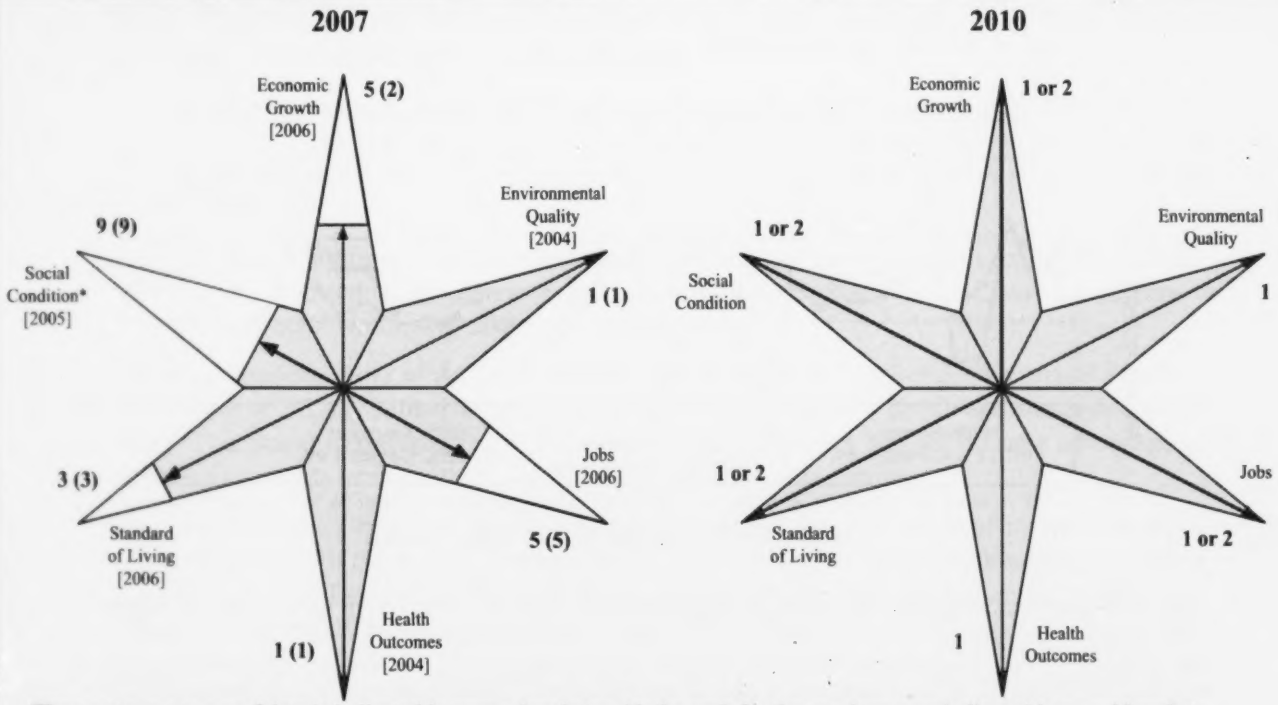
Expressing the first goal – economy, innovation and education – in terms of BC navigating towards its "North Star 2010" (i.e. attaining a leadership position within Canada), BC should rank 1st or 2nd on economic growth (annual growth of real GDP per capita), standard of living (after-tax income, or level of real personal disposable income per capita), and jobs (employment to population ratio, ages 15-64).

Turning to the second goal – environment, health and society – BC should rank 1st for environmental quality, 1st for health outcomes and 1st or 2nd for social condition. These benchmarks – particularly for economy, innovation and education – remain stretch objectives for BC, but the Progress Board believes they are achievable.

British Columbia ranked 5th in 2006 for economic growth, 3rd for standard of living, 5th on jobs, 1st on environmental quality, 1st on health outcomes, and 9th on social condition. British Columbia's economic performance relative to the rest of the country has shown general improvement between the first annual benchmarking report and this report. Relative to the rest of Canada, British Columbia is strong for environmental and health outcomes and overall standard of living (after-tax income). British Columbia's performance on economic growth (real GDP per capita) and the jobs measure (the employment rate) is middling, while the province ranks weak on social condition. The latest North Star rankings for BC are in-

dicated in the shaded areas of the 2007 star outlined below.

North Star - BC in 2007 and 2010



The most recent year of data is indicated in square brackets with the rank for the previous year indicated in round brackets.
Note: *Interim result only; rank may change in the December Benchmarking Report.

Interim Results: Economy, Innovation and Education

The three core target indicators used to measure economic performance are the growth rate of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, the level of real personal disposable income per capita and the employment rate (for those aged 15 to 64).

British Columbia's position on the core economic targets and performance indicators ranges from strong to weak. A top three "by province" rank for the most recent year of data available is listed as strong performance. Ranks of four through seven are listed as middling performance and a bottom three rank warrants a weak performance designation.

British Columbia's overall position on the Economy, Innovation and Education core target and performance indicators as conveyed in this benchmarking report is middling to strong. Of the sixteen indicators, eight are in the strong category, six are in the middling category and two are listed as weak. One of the indicators (as designated with the ↑ in the table on page five) shows improvement and one (as designated with the ↓ in the table on page five) shows deterioration while the other fourteen show no change in rank.

Core Target 1: Economic Growth (Growth of Real GDP per Capita) – In 2006, BC ranked third among the provinces in level of real GDP per capita and fifth for the growth of real GDP per capita (2.3%, versus an average of 1.7% for all provinces). Over the ten-year period 1997-2006, BC was last in the country for annual average improvement on this basic performance measure. In addition to being above the national average growth rate of real GDP per capita since 2002 BC achieved the economic growth target in 2004 and 2005.
Overarching Goal: Target 1st or 2nd among the provinces in the growth of real GDP per capita by 2010.

Core Target 2: Standard of Living (Real Personal Disposable Income per Capita) – In 2006, BC had the third highest level of real personal disposable income per capita in Canada, at $21,984 per person ($1997), below the Canadian average of $22,070 per person ($1997). Among the provinces, BC ranked third in improvement from 2005 to 2006, and it was the fifth most successful in raising real personal disposable incomes on average between 1997 and 2006.
Overarching Goal: Target 1st or 2nd in Canada for the level of real personal disposable income per capita by 2010.

Core Target 3: Jobs (Employment Rate - For Those Aged 15 – 64) – In 2006, BC ranked fifth in Canada with an employment rate of 73.0% among those aged 15 to 64, just above the national average of 72.9%. Among the provinces, BC was fourth in improving its record between 2005 and 2006. Over the decade 1997 to 2006, BC posted the smallest annual average improvements in the employment rate among the provinces.
Overarching Goal: Target 1st or 2nd in Canada for the employment rate among those aged 15 to 64 by 2010.

Strong Position

- In 2006, British Columbia had the third highest real personal disposable income per capita in Canada at $21,984, up $1,001 (4.8%) from 2005. In 1997, BC's real personal disposable income per capita was $222 above the Canadian average of $18,262. British Columbia fell below the national average in 1998. BC was $145 below the average in 1998 and by 2003 it was $571 below the average. After widening from 1999 through 2003 the gap shrank to $479 in 2004, to $293 in 2005 and to $86 in 2006.
- In 1997, British Columbia ranked first in Canada with a real average hourly wage of $16.52. In 2006, British Columbia ranked first with a real average hourly wage of $16.06, ahead of Alberta at $15.82 and Ontario at $15.73.
- In 2005/06, British Columbia posted the second lowest taxpayer-supported debt as a percent of GDP at 16.2%, behind Alberta which has eliminated its debt and ahead of Manitoba at 18.4%. British Columbia's taxpayer-supported debt was $27.4 billion, or 76% of the province's total debt burden. The remaining 24%, or $7.5 billion, of BC's public debt is self-supported debt incurred by commercial Crown corporations and agencies that carry and repay their own debt.
- In 2006, BC's top marginal personal tax rate stood at 43.7%, second lowest in the country behind Alberta at a rate of 39.0%. The province of Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest 2006 rate at 48.6%. From 1994 to 1998, BC had the highest top marginal personal income tax rate in Canada at 54.2%. The gap between BC and Alberta's rates narrowed from 8.6 percentage points in 1998 to 4.7 percentage points in 2002, where it remains.

Economy, Innovation and Education Performance Rank (and last year's rank)					
		Most Recent	Strong (1-3/10)	Middling (4-7/10)	Weak (8-10/10)
CT1	**Economic Growth**	2006		**5 (2) ↓**	
CT2	**Standard of Living**	2006	**3 (3)**		
CT3	**Jobs**	2006		**5 (5)**	
PI1	Real Average Hourly Wage	2006	**1 (2) ↑**		
PI2	Productivity	2006		**5 (5)**	
PI3	Total Exports per Capita	2006			**8 (8)**
PI4	Taxpayer-Supported Debt	2005/06	**2 (2)**		
PI5	Per Capita Tax Burden	2005/06		**6 (6)**	
PI6	Top Marginal Personal Income Tax Rate	2006	**2 (2)**		
PI7	Provincial Surplus/(Deficit)	2005/06	**2 (2)**		
PI8	Net Inter-Provincial Migration	2005/06	**2 (2)**		
PI9	Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2006	**3 (3)**		
PI10	Secondary School Graduates	2004			**8 (8)**
PI11	University Completion	2006	**2 (2)**		
PI12	R&D as a Percent of GDP	2004		**4 (4)**	
PI13	Natural and Applied Science and Rel. Occ.	2006		**4 (4)**	
Sub-Total			**8**	**6**	**2**

- In 1996/97, BC had a deficit equivalent to 0.7% of GDP. BC ran budget deficits between 1996/97 and 1998/99, before posting a surplus in fiscal years 1999/00 and 2000/01 buoyed by sharp (and temporary) "spikes" in electricity and natural gas revenues. These two surplus years were followed by three more deficit years. British Columbia posted the second largest surplus as a percent of GDP among the provinces in 2004/05 and 2005/06.
- From 1996/97 to 2005/06, BC posted an annual average decrease of 0.7 people per 1,000 population. BC gained 9,880 migrants in 1996/97 and 19,858 from 2003/04 on, but lost 57,002 between 1997/98 and 2002/03. Alberta led Canada with an average annual increase of 9.2 people per 1,000 population over the 1996/97 to 2005/06 period.
- In 2006, business gross fixed capital formation was equal to 21.3% of BC's GDP, above the Canadian average of 20.6%. British Columbia ranked fourth for growth in this important measure between 2005 and 2006 behind Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia. Although BC earned a strong rank on this indicator, a distinction must be made between total investment and non-residential investment. In 2006, non-residential business investment was equal to 12.7% of BC's GDP, below the Canadian average of 14.7%. Between 2005 and 2006, BC saw an increase of 7.8%

in non-residential business investment as a percent of GDP, which earned a third place rank. Canada saw an increase of 5.6% between 2005 and 2006.

- In 1997, 18.8% of BC's population had completed a university education, the second highest proportion in Canada. This compared with Alberta at 18.6%, Ontario at 21.3%, and the Canadian average of 19.1%. In 2006, 25.5% of BC's population had completed a university education, second behind Ontario at 28.4% and ahead of Alberta (23.7%) and Quebec (23.6%). The Canadian average in 2006 was 25.3%.

Middling Position

- British Columbia posted the third smallest *growth* in real GDP per capita between 1997 and 2006, but recorded the second highest *growth* among the provinces in 2004 and 2005 although that fell to fifth best in 2006. British Columbia's annual *growth* rate of real GDP per capita has been ahead of the national average in every year since 2002. The last time BC was ahead of the average – prior to 2002 – was 1993. In 2006, BC's *level* of real GDP per capita was third among provinces at $34,971, versus the Canadian average of $36,463.
- From 1997 to 2006, BC consistently stayed in the mid-range for the employment rate in Canada. In 2006, BC lagged behind the leading provinces with an employment rate of 73.0%, placing it fifth overall in Canada. Until 1998, BC had an above average employment rate within Canada, but it had lagged until 2006. The gap between BC and Canada peaked at 2.1 percentage points in 2002 and shrank due to robust year-over-year job growth to 0.5 percentage points in 2005 and turned into a 0.1 percentage point advantage in 2006.
- In 2006, British Columbia ranked fifth in Canada on productivity (real GDP per hour worked in the business sector). Newfoundland and Labrador (46.8%) and Manitoba (22.5%) saw the largest percentage increases in productivity between 1997 and 2006; BC's increase for this time period was 11.2%, ahead of Alberta (9.9%) but behind the other provinces.
- BC posted the sixth lowest consolidated provincial and local government tax burden in Canada at $5,866 in 2005/06. From 1996/97 onward, BC experienced a 19.6% increase in its consolidated provincial and local tax burden, the smallest in the country. From 1996/97 to 2005/06, BC saw the per capita consolidated provincial and local government tax burden rise by $961. In comparison, Alberta recorded an increase of $1,320 and Ontario posted an increase of $1,510.
- In 2004, BC ranked fourth among the provinces for spending on research and development as a percent of GDP with a ratio of 1.45%. The relative gap between R&D spending in BC and the Canadian average has decreased from 40.4% in 1995 to 28.1% in 2004. BC's R&D as a percent of GDP increased by 43.3% over the period 1995 to 2004, the second largest increase in the country. In 2004, $7.2 billion was expended on R&D in Quebec, compared to $2.3 billion in BC and $2.1 billion in Alberta. Ontario led the way with $12.6 billion in that year.

- British Columbia's proportion of scientists and engineers to total employment grew in six of the ten years between 1997 and 2006. The proportion of BC's total employment consisting of scientists and engineers was 6.9% in 2006, up from 5.5% in 1997. This marked the third largest increase in Canada over this period.

Weak Position

- In 1997, BC posted total exports per capita of $12,585. By 2006, BC's exports per capita had climbed to $16,028, giving it eighth rank among Canadian provinces. Between 1997 and 2006, BC's per capita exports increased by an annual average rate of 2.7%. This rate of growth was the third lowest in Canada. In 2006, Ontario had the highest per capita exports in Canada at $25,980.
- In 1998, BC had the second lowest number of secondary school graduates per 1,000 population aged 18 years, at 693. Quebec was first at 883, followed by Prince Edward Island at 881 graduates per 1,000 18 year olds and Newfoundland and Labrador at 852. By 2004, the number of secondary school graduates per 1,000 18 year olds in BC had grown by 3.1% to 714, the fourth largest increase in Canada.

Interim Results: Environment, Health and Society

British Columbia has a solid overall record on the various environment, health and society core targets and performance indicators. In this broad area, the three core target indices chosen by the Progress Board are environmental quality, health outcomes, and social condition.

British Columbia's position on the environment, health and society core targets and performance indicators ranges from strong to weak. A top three rank for the most recent year of data available is considered strong performance. Ranks of four through seven are viewed as middling and a bottom three rank warrants a weak performance designation.

British Columbia's overall position on the Environment, Health and Society core targets and performance indicators included in this benchmarking report is strong. Of the sixteen indicators, ten are in the strong category, three are in the middling category and three are listed as weak. However, the indicators with weak performance are all associated with social condition. Two indicators (as designated with the ↓ in the following table) show a decline in rank. Three indicators (as designated with the ↑ in the following table) show an improvement in rank. The other eleven indicators show no change.

Strong Position

- For environmental quality, BC ranks first in Canada based on an average of its performance rankings on urban air quality, greenhouse gas emissions per capita, and protected areas.
- British Columbia had the best health outcome performance among the provinces over the entire 1995 through 2004 period. For the most recent data available, BC

Core Target 4: Environmental Quality – BC currently ranks first in Canada for overall environmental quality based on an average of its performance rankings for urban air quality, greenhouse gas emissions per capita, and protected areas.
Overarching Goal: Maintain 1st position in Canada for environmental quality through 2010.

Core Target 5: Health Outcomes – In 2004, BC was first in Canada in health outcomes based on an average of its performance rankings for life expectancy at birth, cancer mortality, cardiovascular disease mortality, infant mortality and potential years of life lost.
Overarching Goal: Maintain 1st position in Canada for health outcomes through 2010.

Core Target 6: Social Condition – In 2005, BC ranked ninth in social condition based on an average of its performance rankings for the percent of families and unattached individuals with income below the after-tax low income cut-off (LICO), the low birth weight rate, the personal and property crime rate, the percent of the population on income assistance, and the percent of total unemployment designated as long-term.
Overarching Goal: Target 1st or 2nd position for social condition in Canada by 2010.

had the top rank for life expectancy at birth, cancer mortality, infant mortality, and potential years of life lost. BC's only second place rank was for cardiovascular disease mortality

- British Columbia has a relatively good record on emissions of greenhouse gases per person. In 2004, it posted the second lowest level in Canada at 15.9 tonnes, roughly one-third below the national average of 23.7 tonnes. Over the period 1995 to 2004, BC ranked first among the provinces in annual average improvement (i.e., BC had the smallest average annual increase in per capita emissions).
- On parks and protected areas, BC leads Canada in the proportion of land officially set aside for this purpose, at 13.0%, compared to a national average of 8.4% and 12.3% in next-door Alberta.
- BC led the country in life expectancy in 2005/06. Over the 1996/97 to 2005/06 period, BC ranked second in raising life expectancy, reaching 81.2 years by 2005/06, up from 78.8 years in 1996/97.
- In 2004, approximately 158 people per 100,000 died from cancer in BC. This was the lowest rate in Canada, and 9.9% below the Canadian average of 174 people per 100,000. BC saw a 6.0% drop from its 1995 mortality rate of 168; the Canadian average was a decline of 7.6%.
- British Columbia scores well on cardiovascular mortality, with the second-lowest rate in the country in 2004. BC saw a 26.0% drop in its mortality rate between 1995 and 2004.
- British Columbia tied for first rank with Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick for the infant mortality rate in 2004 with an indicator value of 4.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. BC also has the second and lowest average infant mortality rate among

Environment, Health and Society Performance Rank (and last year's rank)					
		Most Recent	Strong (1-3/10)	Middling (4-7/10)	Weak (8-10/10)
CT4	**Environmental Quality**	2004	**1 (1)**		
CT5	**Health Outcomes**	2004	**1 (1)**		
CT6	**Social Condition**	2005			**9 (9)**
PI14	Air Quality	2004		**5 (3) ↓**	
PI15	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2004	**2 (2)**		
PI16	Protected Areas	2003	**1 (1)**		
PI17	Life Expectancy at Birth	2005/06	**1 (1)**		
PI18	Cancer Mortality	2004	**1 (1)**		
PI19	Cardiovascular Disease Mortality	2004	**2 (2)**		
PI20	Infant Mortality	2004	**1 (2) ↑**		
PI21	Potential Years of Life Lost	2005	**1 (1)**		
PI22	Low Income Cut-Offs	2005			**9 (10) ↑**
PI23	Low Birth Weight Rate	2004		**5 (3) ↓**	
PI24	Personal and Property Crime	2005			**9 (9)**
PI25	Income Assistance	2005	**2 (2)**		
PI26	Long-Term Unemployment	2006		**7 (9) ↑**	
Sub-Total			**10**	**3**	**3**

the provinces for the most recent five and ten year periods, respectively.

- British Columbia ranked first in terms of Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL – an indicator of premature death based on current mortality rates) in 2005 with an indicator value of 45.5 years per 1,000 population, ahead of Quebec at 45.9. Every province except Prince Edward Island noted a decline in their PYLL rate between 1996 and 2005; British Columbia had the second largest decrease.
- In 2005, BC ranked second in Canada with 3.4% of the population in receipt of income assistance. This was below the Canadian average of 5.3%. Alberta had the lowest ratio at 2.7%, followed by BC and then by Saskatchewan at 4.9%. The highest ratio, 9.4%, was in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Middling Position

- Vancouver, the province's largest metropolitan center, ranked fifth among seven Canadian cities in 2004 for having the lowest concentrations of particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), a standard measure of air quality.
- On the incidence of low birth weight infants, an internationally recognized indicator of health and social condition, BC ranked fifth in 2004 and ranked third, on average, between 1995 and 2004.

- In 1997, BC had the fourth highest ratio of long-term unemployed people in the country at 14.3% of the total unemployed population. Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest rate at 21.1% and the Canadian average was 15.6%. British Columbia's rate peaked in 1997 then stayed between 10.0% and 12.5% between 1998 and 2003. The rate fell to a relative low of 8.9% in 2004, increased to 10.4% in 2005 and then fell to 6.8% in 2006 (1.5 percentage points below the national average).

Weak Position

- British Columbia earned the second to last rank for social condition in 2005. British Columbia saw improvements in LICO (10th to 9th) and long-term unemployment (9th to 7th) but these improvements were not enough to translate into an improvement on the interim Social Condition Index.
- In 2005, BC was second last among the provinces on Statistics Canada's low income measure, with 17.3% of families and unattached individuals living below the Low-Income Cut-Off (LICO) level, higher than the national average of 15.2%.
- In 2005, BC had the country's second-highest combined personal and property crime rate, with the vast majority of reported incidents falling into the property crime category. The crime rate in BC has fallen from 10.1 crimes per 100 people in 1996 to 7.4 crimes per 100 people in 2005, a 26.3% decrease. After three years of increases, crime rates in BC fell by 2.8% in 2004 and by 6.3% in 2005.

II. Interim Results: Economy, Innovation and Education

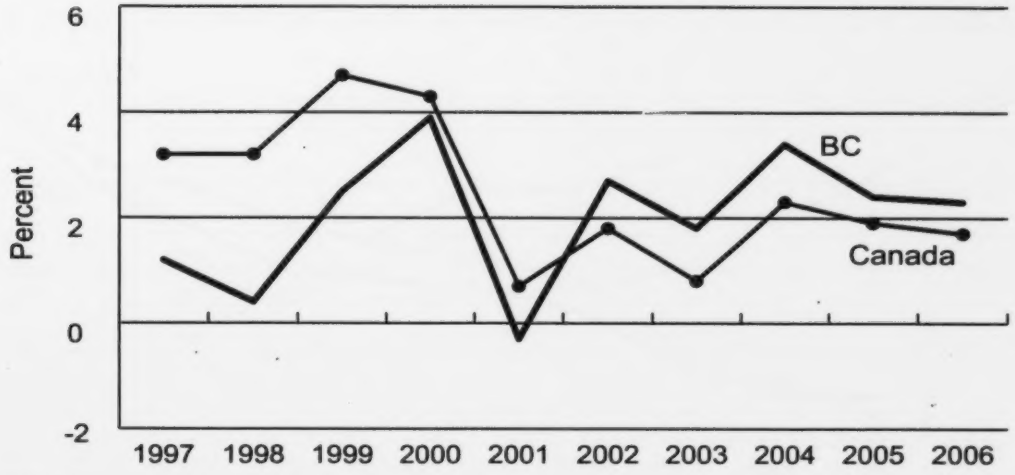
Goal
Make BC a leader for economy, innovation and education in Canada by 2010.

Targets	
1.	**Economic Growth:** Target 1st or 2nd among the provinces in the growth of real GDP per capita by 2010.
2.	**Standard of Living:** Target 1st or 2nd in Canada for the level of real personal disposable income per capita by 2010.
3.	**Jobs:** Target 1st or 2nd in Canada for the employment rate among those aged 15 to 64 by 2010.

Performance Indicators	
1.	Real Average Hourly Wage
2.	Productivity
3.	Total Exports
4.	Taxpayer Supported Debt
5.	Tax Burden - Consolidated Provincial and Local
6.	Top Marginal Personal Income Tax Rate
7.	Provincial Surplus/(Deficit)
8.	Net Inter-Provincial Migration
9.	Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation
10.	Secondary School Graduates
11.	University Completion
12.	Research and Development
13.	Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations

Core Target 1 | Economic Growth | Economy, Innovation and Education

Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Capita, BC and Canada, Annual Percent Change



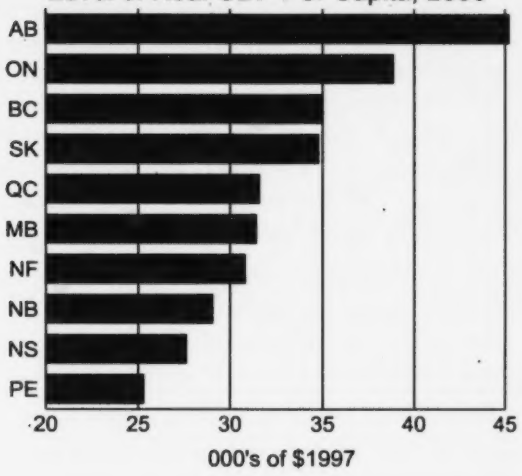
Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

Economic growth (i.e., the annual change of real GDP per capita) is a key measure of economic prosperity, expressed in terms of the value of output (goods and services produced) per person.

Gross Domestic Product is the value added to the economy by current productive activities of individuals, businesses, governments and non-residents (who may purchase and sell goods and services to British Columbians).

Level of Real GDP Per Capita, 2006



Why it's Important

The growth rate of real GDP per capita is an effective measure of changes in the prosperity of a jurisdiction and its population. Slower growth in real GDP per capita results in lower levels of purchasing power, real personal income, and real wages and salaries. If real GDP per capita increases faster than the population, then the size of the "economic pie" is growing on a per person basis.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2003 4th	2004 2nd	2005 2nd	2006 **5th**
Period Progress Rank	1994-2003 10th	1995-2004 10th	1996-2005 10th	1997-2006 **10th**

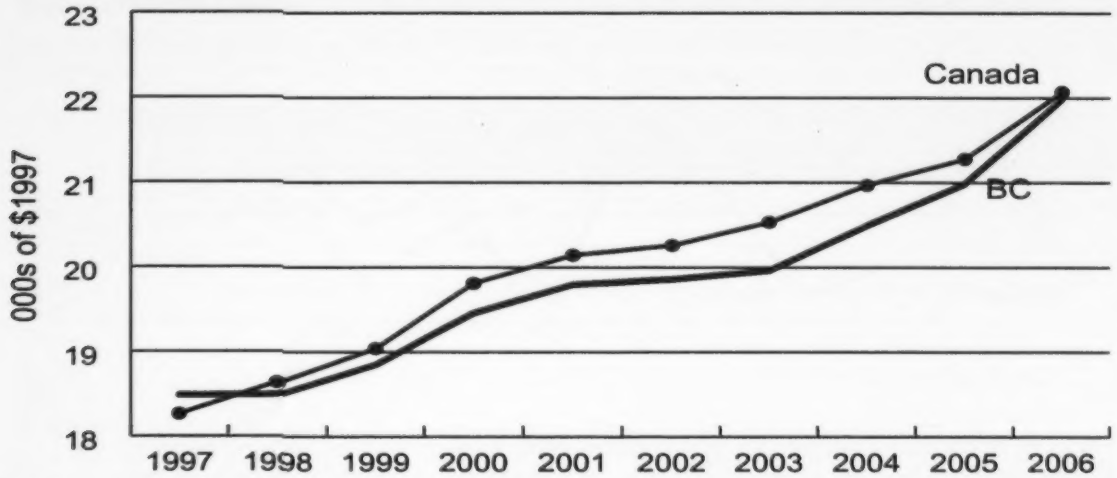
How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia posted the smallest gains in real GDP per capita between 1997 and 2006 and earned a fifth place rank in 2006 after recording the second highest growth among the provinces in 2004 and 2005. From 1997 to 2006, BC experienced average annual growth of 2.0%, compared to 2.3% in Alberta and Ontario and 5.3% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

In 2006, BC's level of real GDP per capita was third among provinces at $34,971, versus the Canadian average of $36,463. British Columbia's annual growth rate of real GDP per capita has been ahead of the national average since 2002. Before 2002, BC had not been ahead of the national average since 1993.

Core Target 2 Standard of Living Economy, Innovation and Education

Real Personal Disposable Income per capita, BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats: Statistics Canada.

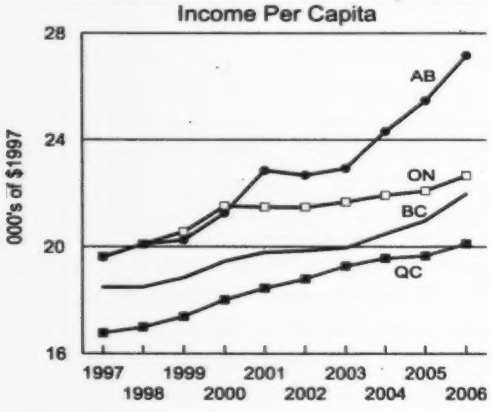
Description

Real personal disposable income per capita represents total income minus certain taxes paid to all levels of government (e.g., income taxes, contributions to social security, etc.) and various fees such as medical insurance premiums, measured in 1997 dollars and expressed on a per person basis. It includes income earned by all residents of the province, regardless of where it originated.

Why it's Important

Real personal disposable income per capita provides an indication of an individuals' spending power and standard of living.

Provinces - Real Personal Disposable Income Per Capita



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2003 3rd	2004 3rd	2005 3rd	2006 3rd
1-Year Progress Check	2002-2003 8th	2003-2004 4th	2004-2005 2nd	2005-2006 3rd
Period Progress Rank	1994-2003 10th	1995-2004 10th	1996-2005 9th	1997-2006 5th

How Does BC Compare?

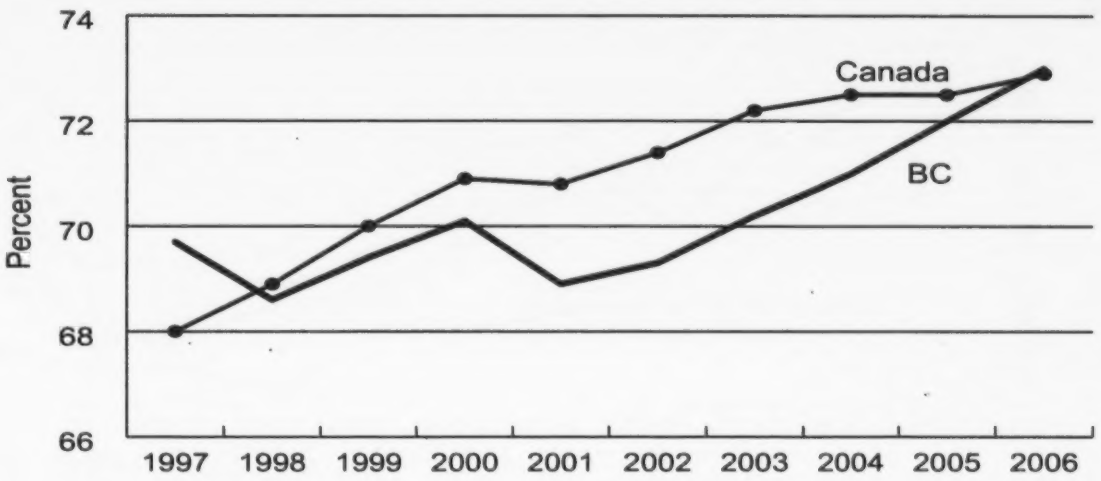
In 2006, British Columbia had the third highest real personal disposable income per capita in Canada at $21,984, up $1,001 (4.8%) from 2005. Incomes in Alberta were only $1,127 higher than in BC in 1997, but by 2006 Alberta enjoyed a $5,180 lead over BC. In 1997, BC's real personal disposable income per capita was $222 above the Canadian average of $18,262. This was the last year British Columbia was above the national average. BC was $145 below the average in 1998 and by 2003 it was $571 below the average. After widening from 1999 through 2003 the gap shrank to $479 in 2004, to $293 in 2005 and to $86 in 2006.

BC had the sixth largest increase among the provinces in real personal disposable income per capita (18.9%) between 1997 and 2006. Two provinces (Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador) had growth above 38.0% over this time period.

Related BC Progress Board Research

See the November 9, 2005 BC Progress Board publication **Strategic Imperatives for British Columbia's Energy Future** for a survey of BC's current energy situation, including the role of energy in raising BC's standard of living.

Employment Rate (Ages 15 to 64), BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

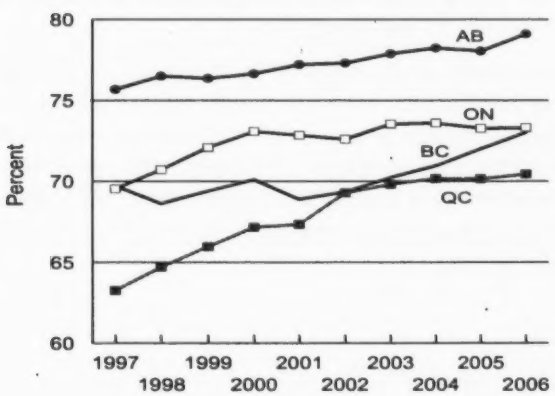
Description

This indicator shows, for the population aged 15 to 64 years, the number of employed persons (i.e., working for pay or profit, doing unpaid work contributing to the operation of a family farm or business) expressed as a percentage of the total.

Why it's Important

The employment rate is an effective measure of the rate of labour utilization. Higher labour utilization traditionally accompanies strong economic activity.

Provinces - Employment Rate



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2003 6th	2004 5th	2005 5th	2006 **5th**
1-Year Progress Check	2002-2003 6th	2003-2004 3rd	2004-2005 1st	2005-2006 **4th**
Period Progress Rank	1994-2003 10th	1995-2004 10th	1996-2005 10th	1997-2006 **10th**

How Does BC Compare?

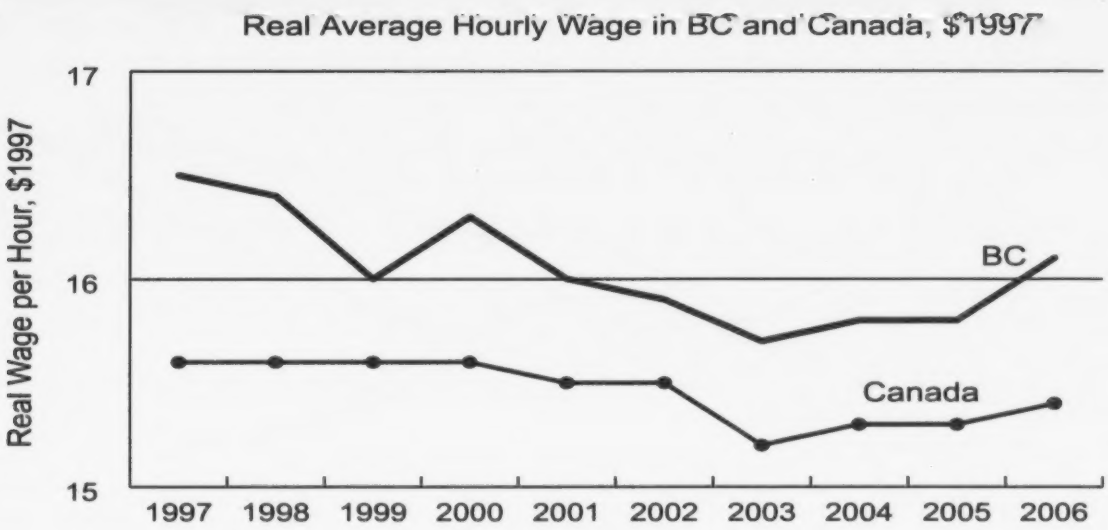
From 1997 to 2006, BC consistently stayed in the mid-range for the employment rate in Canada.

The Canadian average in 2006 was 72.9%, compared to 79.1% in Alberta and 77.3% in Saskatchewan. In 2006, BC lagged behind the leading provinces with an employment rate of 73.0%, placing it fifth overall in Canada.

Until 1998, BC had an above average employment rate within Canada, but it has lagged until this year. Due to robust year over year job growth the gap shrank from 2.1% in 2002 to 0.5% in 2005 and BC was once again above the national average in 2006..

BC created 67 percent as many jobs as Ontario in 2006 on a population base that is only one-third as large. On a per capita basis BC created the most jobs in the country in 2005 and was second best in 2006.

Performance Indicator 1 Real Average Hourly Wage Economy, Innovation and Education



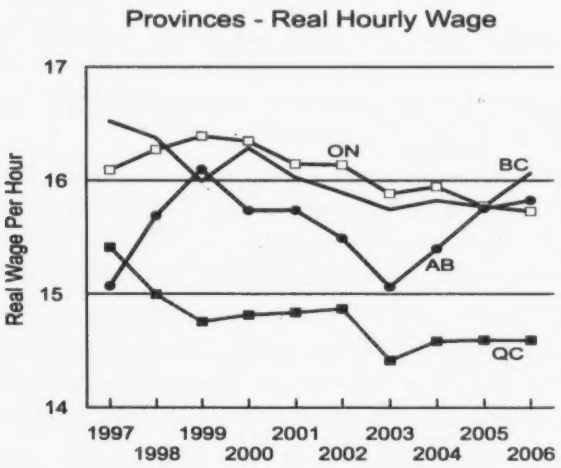
Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

This indicator measures inflation-adjusted average hourly wages earned by workers and is calculated and ranked from the worker's point of view.

Why it's Important

Real average hourly wages are a useful measure of individual prosperity. Flat real wages indicate that wage earners are simply keeping up with increases in living expenses.



Where BC Ranks

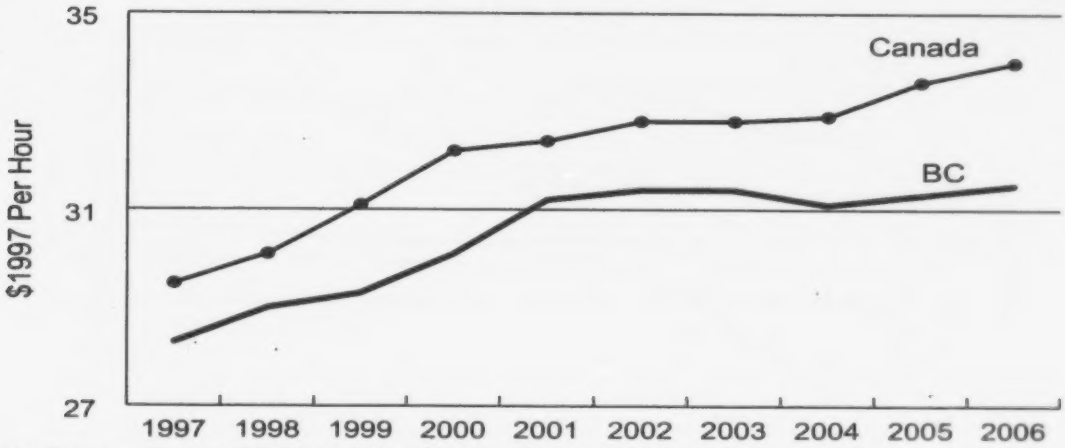
By Province	2003 2nd	2004 2nd	2005 2nd	2006 1st
1-Year Progress Check	2002-2003 3rd	2003-2004 9th	2004-2005 9th	2005-2006 1st
Period Progress Rank	1994-2003 6th	1995-2004 7th	1996-2005 9th	1997-2006 8th

How Does BC Compare?

In 1997, British Columbia ranked first in Canada with a real average hourly wage of $16.52. In 2006, British Columbia ranked first with a real average hourly wage of $16.06, ahead of Alberta at $15.82 and Ontario at $15.73.

The real average hourly wage in BC fell by 2.8% between 1997 and 2006, which earned it a ninth place rank for improvement among the provinces. Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta had growth of 13.1% and 5.0% respectively while Ontario saw a moderate 2.3% decrease, and Quebec had the largest drop in hourly wage (5.3%).

Real GDP Per Hour Worked (Business Sector), BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

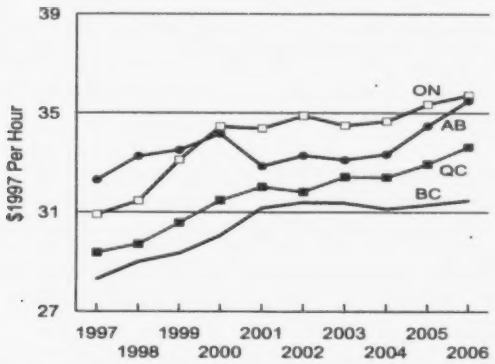
Description

In its simplest terms, productivity and productivity growth determine how much a jurisdiction can produce given finite resources.

Why it's Important

For a business, surviving in competitive markets means being as productive as possible; that is, producing as much output per unit of capital and labour as possible. For an individual worker, productivity levels ultimately determine the wage they can demand in a market. And at a broad societal level productivity growth holds the key to funding critical public services such as infrastructure, health care, education and other social services that are fundamental to a high quality of life.

Provinces - Productivity



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2003 5th	2004 6th	2005 6th	2006 5th
1-Year Progress Check	2002-2003 8th	2003-2004 8th	2004-2005 6th	2005-2006 8th
Period Progress Rank	1994-2003 8th	1995-2004 9th	1996-2005 8th	1997-2006 8th

How Does BC Compare?

In 2006, British Columbia ranked fifth in Canada on this measure of productivity. Alberta and Ontario held the number one and two ranks through most of the 1997 to 2006 period of analysis. Newfoundland and Labrador (46.8%) and Manitoba (22.5%) saw the largest percentage increases in productivity between 1997 and 2006 while BC's increase for this time period was 11.2 percent, ahead of Alberta (9.9%) but behind the other provinces.

In 1997, Alberta led BC in real GDP per hour (business sector) by $3.99 (14.1%). The $4.03 (12.8%) gap in 2006 was similar. Eight provinces made gains on BC of between $0.04 and $7.85 in real GDP per hour between 1997 and 2006. Prince Edward Island had a loss of $1.00 relative to BC.

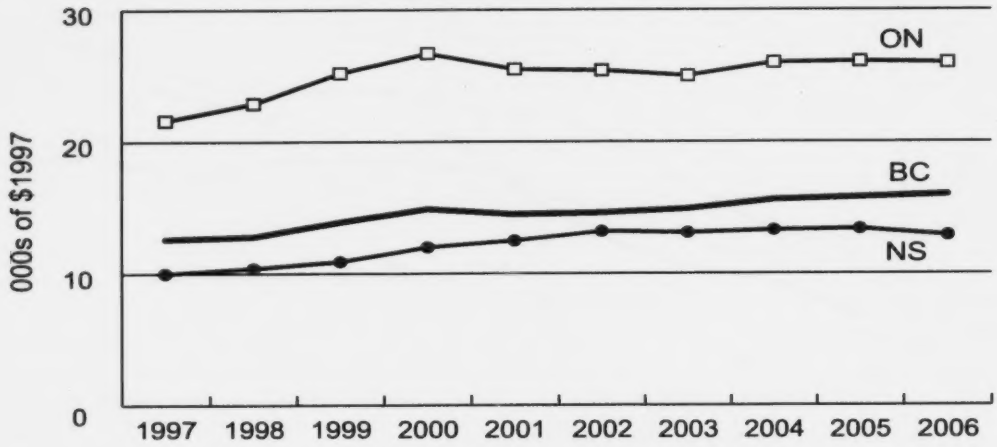
Related BC Progress Board Research

The April 10, 2006 publication **Boosting Incomes, Confronting Demographic Change: BC's Productivity Imperative** puts BC's performance in context, and outlines some policy areas to improve provincial productivity.

Note: Data excludes government services and health and education, even though some are provided by the private sector.

Performance Indicator 3 Exports Economy, Innovation and Education

Total Exports of Goods and Services ($1997) Per Capita, BC And Highest and Lowest in Canada*



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

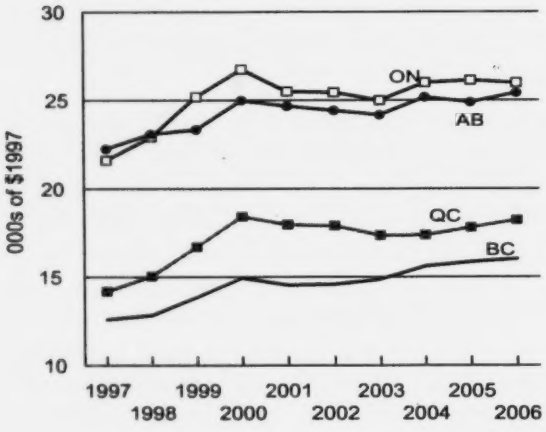
Description

This indicator measures the total amount of goods and services exported to international and inter-provincial jurisdictions from Canadian provinces, on a per capita basis.

Why it's Important

Strong exports tend to increase productivity and income levels in a jurisdiction due to additional markets available beyond the domestic market.

Provinces - Exports Per Capita ($1997)



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2003 8th	2004 8th	2005 8th	2006 **8th**
1-Year Progress Check	2002-2003 4th	2003-2004 3rd	2004-2005 6th	2005-2006 **5th**
Period Progress Rank	1994-2003 10th	1995-2004 10th	1996-2005 9th	1997-2006 **8th**

How Does BC Compare?

In 1997, BC posted total exports per capita of $12,585. By 2006, BC's exports per capita had climbed to $16,028, giving it eighth rank among Canadian provinces. Between 1997 and 2006, BC's per capita exports increased by an annual average rate of 2.7%. This rate of growth was the third lowest in Canada.

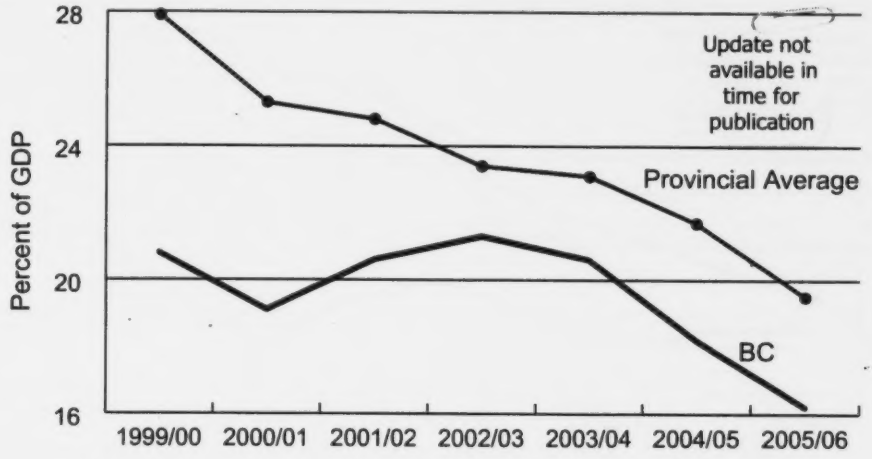
Alberta increased its exports at an average annual rate of 1.8% over the period. This was the smallest growth in Canada, but Alberta's exports in 2006 stood at $25,413 per capita, the second highest in the country.

Ontario's per capita exports rose at an annual average rate of 2.6% between 1997 and 2006. In 2006, Ontario had the highest per capita exports in Canada at $25,980. Newfoundland and Labrador's per capita exports grew by an average of 9.2% per year between 1997 and 2006 and exceeded BC's by $1,340 in 2006.

Notes: *A Canadian average is not available for this indicator because of Statistics Canada's switch to the Fisher index formula.

Performance Indicator 4 · Debt — Economy, Innovation and Education

Provincial Taxpayer-Supported Debt* as a Percent of GDP, BC and Provincial Average

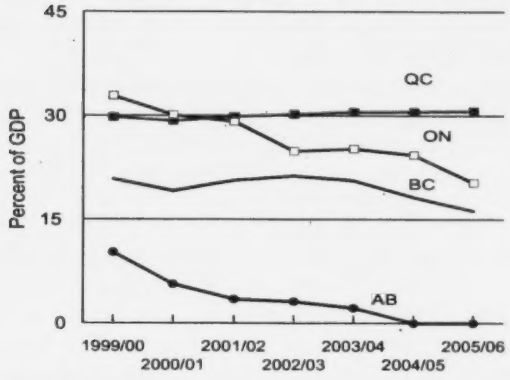


Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada; TD Economics.

Description

This indicator measures the provincial net public debt burden as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP). Taxpayer-supported debt includes government direct debt, and the debt of Crown corporations and agencies that require a subsidy from the provincial government.

Provinces - Taxpayer-Supported Debt*



Why it's Important

Payments to service taxpayer-supported debt can consume a large portion of a jurisdiction's budget, thereby diminishing its capacity to provide public services. The debt burden is also an important indication of a jurisdiction's attractiveness for business investment.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2002/03 3rd	2003/04 3rd	2004/05 2nd	2005/06 **2nd**
1-Year Progress Check	2001/02 - 2002/03 8th	2002/03 - 2003/04 4th	2003/04 - 2004/05 2nd	2004/05 - 2005/06 **2nd**
Period Progress Rank	1993/94 - 2002/03 n/a	1994/95 - 2003/04 n/a	1995/96 - 2004/05 n/a	1996/97 - 2005/06 **n/a**

How Does BC Compare?

In 2005/06, British Columbia posted the second lowest taxpayer-supported debt as a percent of GDP at 16.2%, behind Alberta, which has eliminated its debt, and ahead of Manitoba at 18.4%.

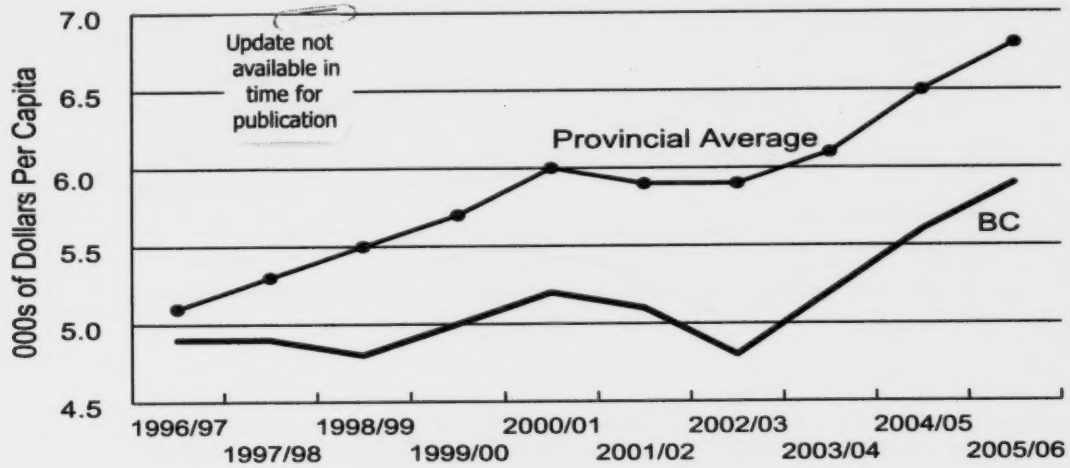
The difference in taxpayer-supported debt as a percent of GDP between BC and the provincial average shrank from 7.1 percentage points in 1999/00 to 2.1 in 2002/03 as BC's ratio generally grew and the Canadian average ratio fell. The difference grew to 3.2 percentage points in 2005/06 as BC's ratio fell faster than average.

As of March 31, 2006, British Columbia's taxpayer-supported debt was $27.4 billion, or 76% of the province's total debt burden. The remaining 24%, or $7.5 billion, of BC's public debt is self-supported debt incurred by commercial Crown corporations and agencies that carry and repay their own debt.**

Notes: *The full series is not available due to accounting changes for BC and other provinces. **Government of British Columbia, Budget and Fiscal Plan: 2006/07 - 2008/09, February 21, 2006.

Performance Indicator 5 Tax Burden — Economy, Innovation and Education

Per Capita Consolidated Tax Burden, BC and Provincial Average



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

This indicator represents the combined tax burden from local and provincial sources, expressed on a per person basis. It is a comprehensive measure of the tax bill; details of the taxes included can be found in Appendix C.

Why it's Important

This indicator is a good summary measure of the "total" provincial and local tax burden, and along with other factors such as the regulatory burden, infrastructure quality, and access to quality health care and education, can help to determine business location and investment decisions.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2002/03 5th	2003/04 6th	2004/05 6th	2005/06 6th
1-Year Progress Check	2001/02 - 2002/03 1st	2002/03 - 2003/04 10th	2003/04 - 2004/05 7th	2004/05 - 2005/06 7th
Period Progress Rank	1993/94 - 2002/03 1st	1994/95 - 2003/04 1st	1995/96 - 2004/05 1st	1996/97 - 2005/06 1st

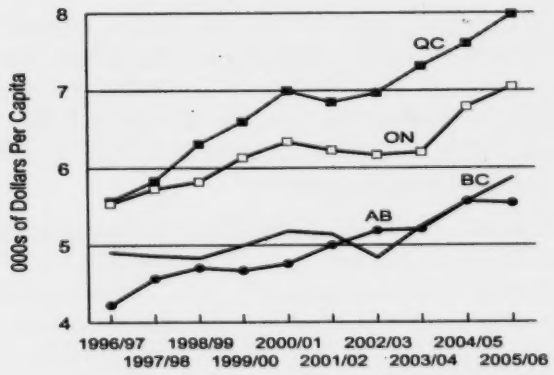
How Does BC Compare?

BC posted the sixth lowest consolidated provincial and local government tax burden in Canada at $5,866 in 2005/06. From 1996/97 onward, BC experienced a 19.6% increase in this tax burden, the smallest in the country.

Alberta usually has had a lower consolidated provincial and local tax burden than BC; in 2003/04 and 2004/05 they were less than $30 apart. In 2005/06, BC's was $322 higher. From 1996/97 to 2005/06, BC saw the per capita consolidated provincial and local government tax burden rise by $961. In comparison, Alberta recorded an increase of $1,320 and Ontario posted an increase of $1,510.

Between 2004/05 and 2005/06, combined provincial and local revenues from personal income taxes grew by 14.6% and corporate income tax revenue grew by 12.3%. Consumption tax revenue grew by 2.2% and property tax revenue grew 7.0% over the same period.

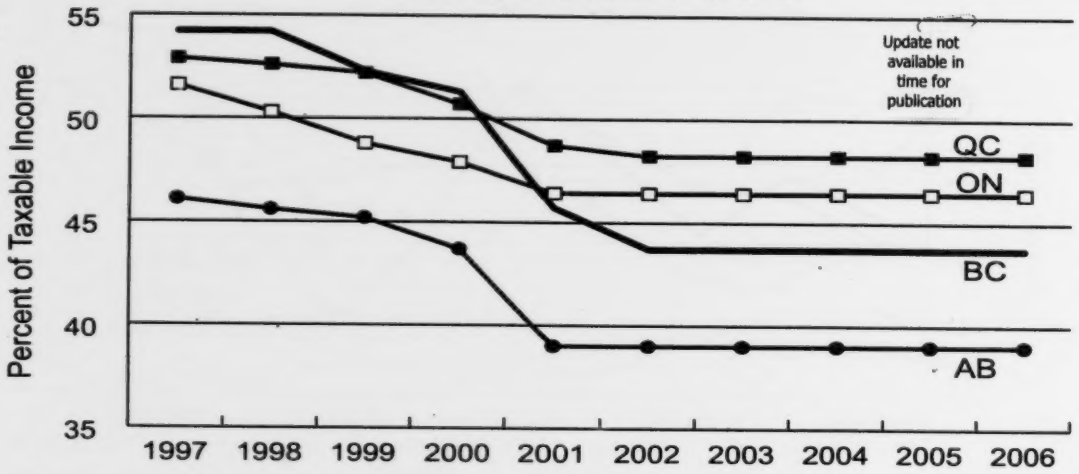
Provinces - Tax Burden



Note: This indicator uses data from Statistics Canada's Financial Management System (FMS) and, therefore, may not exactly match results provided by government Finance Ministries.

Performance Indicator 6 Tax Rate Economy, Innovation and Education

Top Marginal Personal Income Tax Rate for British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Ministry of Finance; KPMG.

Description

The top marginal personal income tax rate is the combined federal-provincial income tax rate levied on the highest income bracket. The top rate takes effect at various income thresholds as noted in the box below.

Why it's Important

The top marginal (combined federal and provincial) income tax rate is a key factor in a jurisdiction's ability to attract and retain highly skilled workers and leading innovators. High marginal tax rates tend to discourage additional work effort and lessen the growth of real GDP.

How Does BC Compare?

From 1994 to 1998, BC had the highest top marginal personal income tax rate in Canada at 54.2%. Newfoundland was the closest province to BC with a rate of 53.3% between 1996 and 1998.

Alberta has had the lowest top marginal tax rate throughout the entire 1997 to 2006 period. Alberta's highest rate over this period was 46.1%, in place in 1997. The gap between BC's and Alberta's rates narrowed from 8.6 percentage points in 1998, to 4.7 percentage points in 2002, where it remains. In 2006, BC's top marginal personal tax rate stands at 43.7%, second lowest in the country behind Alberta at a rate of 39.0%. The province of Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest 2006 rate at 48.6%.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2003 2nd	2004 2nd	2005 2nd	2006 **2nd**
1-Year Progress Check*	2002-2003 2nd	2003-2004 1st	2004-2005 1st	2005-2006 **1st**
Period Progress Rank	1994-2003 3rd	1995-2004 1st	1996-2005 1st	1997-2006 **1st**

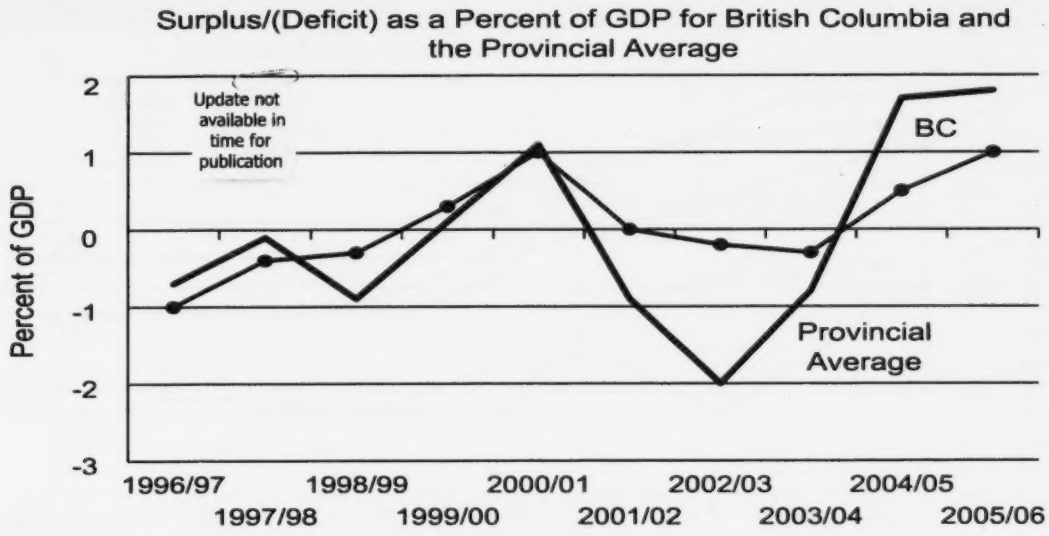
Federal and Provincial Top Marginal Tax Rates and Income Thresholds for Individuals – 2006

	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON**	QC***	NB	NS**	PE**	NF**	Federal
Tax Rate	14.70%	10.00%	15.00%	17.40%	17.41%	19.22%	17.84%	19.25%	18.37%	19.64%	29.00%
Income Bracket	$94,122 and over	All income	$107,368 and over	$65,001 and over	$69,517 and over	$57,431 and over	$108,769 and over	$93,001 and over	$61,510 and over	$59,181 and over	$118,286 and over

Source: KPMG, Combined Federal and Provincial Top Marginal Tax Rates for Individuals and Federal and Provincial Tax Rates, Brackets and Surtaxes, Current as of February 1, 2006.

Notes: *All provinces ranked first in 2006 as there were no tax rate changes between 2005 and 2006; nine provinces tied for first for 2005 as only Nova Scotia increased its tax rate. **Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador levy surtaxes in their personal income tax systems; the income brackets shown are those that apply to the top statutory rates. ***The abatement of basic federal tax is incorporated.

Performance Indicator 7 Surplus/(Deficit) Economy, Innovation and Education



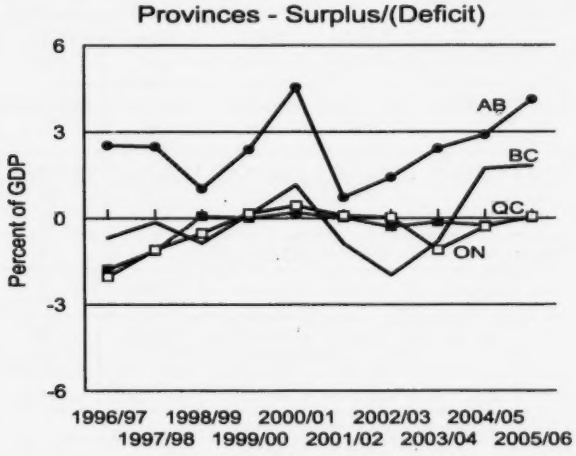
Sources: BC Progress Board; Statistics Canada; Finance Canada.

Description

This indicator is a simple measure of whether a provincial government is in a deficit or a surplus position, expressed as a percent of GDP.

Why it's Important

Over time, successive deficits will increase the total debt level. Large portions of provincial budgets may then be required to finance accumulated debt burdens with money that could otherwise be spent on priority government programs or used to lower taxes.



Where BC Ranks

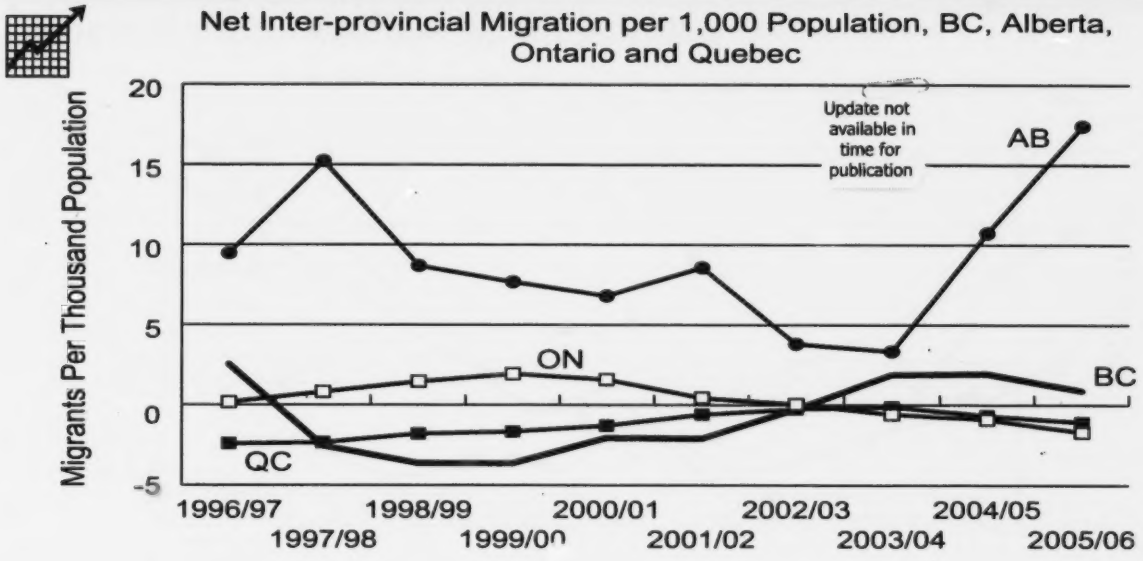
By Province	2002/03 9th	2003/04 7th	2004/05 2nd	2005/06 2nd
1-Year Progress Check	2001/02-2002/03 10th	2002/03-2003/04 1st	2003/04-2004/05 1st	2004/05-2005/06 6th
Period Progress Rank	1993/94-2002/03 9th	1994/95-2003/04 8th	1995/96-2004/05 3rd	1996/97-2005/06 5th

How Does BC Compare?

In 1996/97, BC had a deficit equivalent to 0.7% of GDP. The all province average in 1996/97 was a deficit of 1.0% of GDP. BC ran budget deficits between 1996/97 and 1998/99, before posting a surplus in fiscal years 1999/00 and 2000/01 buoyed by sharp (and temporary) "spikes" in electricity and natural gas revenues. These two surplus years were followed by three more deficit years. British Columbia posted the second largest surplus as a percent of GDP among the provinces in 2004/05 and again in 2005/06.

Alberta and Saskatchewan both moved into surplus positions in fiscal year 1994/95, and have remained there since. In 2005/06, the all-province average was a surplus amounting to 1.0% of GDP. British Columbia's budget* projects a $1.1 billion surplus in 2007/08 which would be roughly 0.6% of GDP.

Notes: Due to a break in the series reflecting accounting changes to fully comply with GAAP, data from 2000/01 are not directly comparable to earlier years. **Budget and Fiscal Plan, 2007/08 - 2009/10,* British Columbia Ministry of Finance, February 20, 2007.



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

Net inter-provincial migration shows the movement of Canadians from one province to another, expressed as the number of migrants per 1,000 population.

Why it's Important

Net inter-provincial migration can serve as an indicator of a jurisdiction's attractiveness as a place to invest and work. Migration is an important contributing factor to economic growth and in expanding the pool of young, highly skilled workers.

Historically, there has been a correlation between inter-provincial migration flows and the relative economic strengths and weaknesses of a given jurisdiction.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2002/03 6th	2003/04 2nd	2004/05 2nd	2005/06 **2nd**
1-Year Progress Check	2001/02 - 2002/03 3rd	2002/03 - 2003/04 1st	2003/04 - 2004/05 2nd	2004/05 - 2005/06 **7th**
Period Progress Rank	1993/94 - 2002/03 10th	1994/95 - 2003/04 10th	1995/96 - 2004/05 10th	1996/97 - 2005/06 **8th**

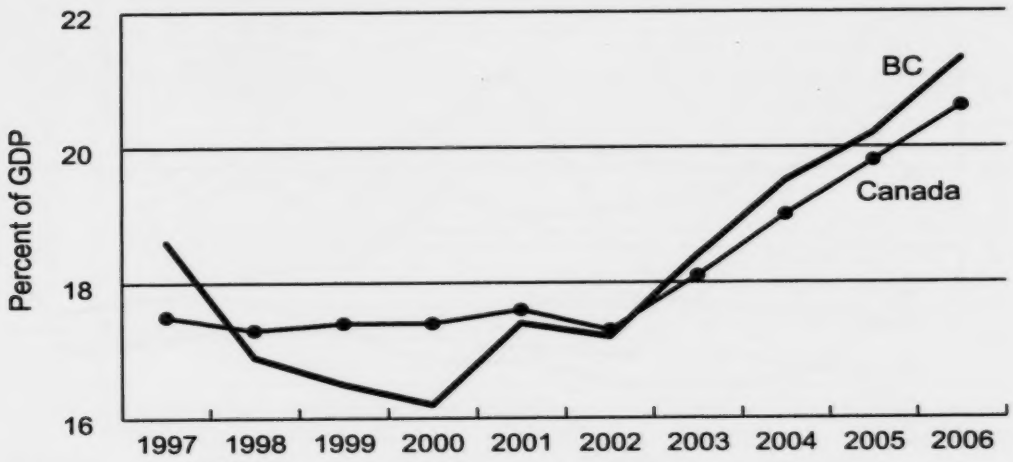
How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia had strong in-migration in the early 1990s but this flow turned negative in 1997/98. It returned to a positive flow in 2003/04.

From 1996/97 to 2005/06, BC posted an annual average decrease of 0.7 people per 1,000 population. BC gained 9,880 migrants in 1996/97 and 19,858 from 2003/04 on, but lost 57,002 between 1997/98 and 2002/03. Alberta led Canada with an average annual increase of 9.2 people per 1,000 population over the 1996/97 to 2005/06 period.

Over the 1996/97 through 2005/06 period, BC lost 27,264 people to other provinces. British Columbia gained 7,865 people in 2003/04, 8,214 in 2004/05 and 3,779 in 2005/06 but lost at least 8,286 people and as many as 14,610 per year between 1997/98 and 2001/02. Alberta gained 277,965 people from other provinces between 1996/97 and 2005/06, the largest increase of any province. Ontario (35,399) and Prince Edward Island (287) complete the list of provinces with a net inter-provincial gain of people during this period. Quebec lost 89,166 people to other provinces; Saskatchewan lost 62,494; Newfoundland and Labrador lost 47,215; Manitoba lost 46,687; New Brunswick lost 17,095; and, Nova Scotia lost 14,494.

Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation, BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

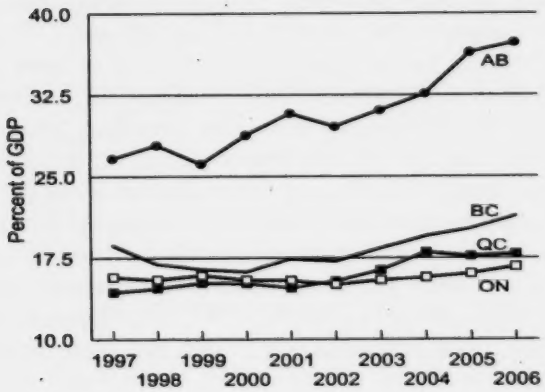
Description

This indicator measures the total amount of gross fixed business investment as a percent of GDP.

It reflects the expenditure by businesses on durable assets and on building and engineering construction. Also included is residential construction by individuals, alterations and improvements made to buildings, and transfer costs on the sale of existing assets.

Factors such as input costs, market conditions, expected rates of return, and government fiscal policy determine a jurisdiction's attractiveness for fixed business investment.

Provinces - Business Investment



Why it's Important

Business investment is perhaps the most important factor contributing to long-term economic growth and higher productivity. Without solid business investment, significant or sustained employment growth is unlikely. Periods of strong business investment are generally followed by faster economic growth and rising incomes.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2003 5th	2004 3rd	2005 3rd	2006 3rd
1-Year Progress Check	2002-2003 4th	2003-2004 4th	2004-2005 5th	2005-2006 4th
Period Progress Rank	1994-2003 9th	1995-2004 10th	1996-2005 8th	1997-2006 6th

How Does BC Compare?

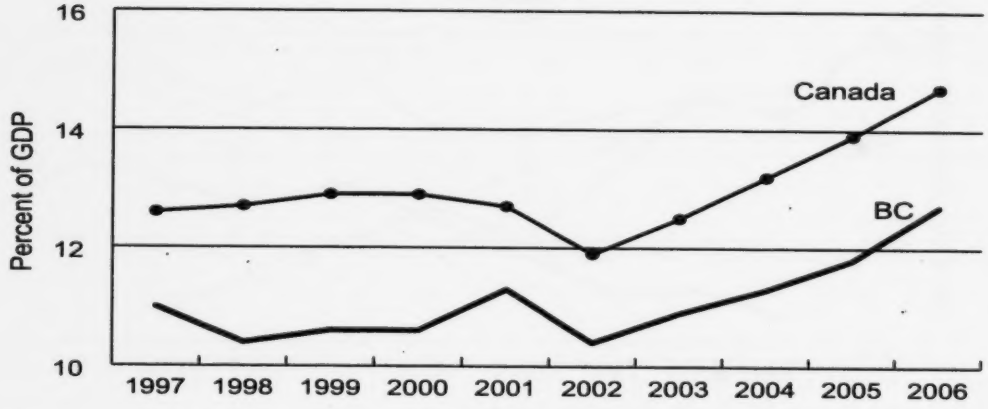
In 2006, business gross fixed capital formation was equal to 21.3% of BC's GDP, above the Canadian average of 20.6%. Alberta led the pack with investment equal to 37.3% of GDP.

BC ranked fourth for growth in this important measure between 2005 and 2006 with a 5.7% improvement, behind Manitoba (9.9%), Saskatchewan at 6.4%, and Nova Scotia at 6.3%. The national average was a 3.9% increase.

Performance Indicator 9 Supplemental Information

Business Non-Residential Investment

Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Excluding Residential Structures), BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description:

This indicator measures gross fixed business investment (less residential construction) as a percent of GDP. It reflects the expenditure by businesses on durable assets and on building and engineering construction. Factors such as input costs, market conditions, expected rates of return, and government fiscal policy determine a jurisdiction's attractiveness for fixed business investment.

Business investment is perhaps the most important factor contributing to long-term economic growth and higher productivity. Without solid business investment, significant or sustained employment growth is unlikely. Periods of strong business investment are generally followed by faster economic growth and rising incomes.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2003 7th	2004 9th	2005 7th	2006 7th
1-Year Progress Check	2002-2003 7th	2003-2004 7th	2004-2005 5th	2005-2006 **3rd**
Period Progress Rank	1994-2003 7th	1995-2004 9th	1996-2005 7th	1997-2006 **5th**

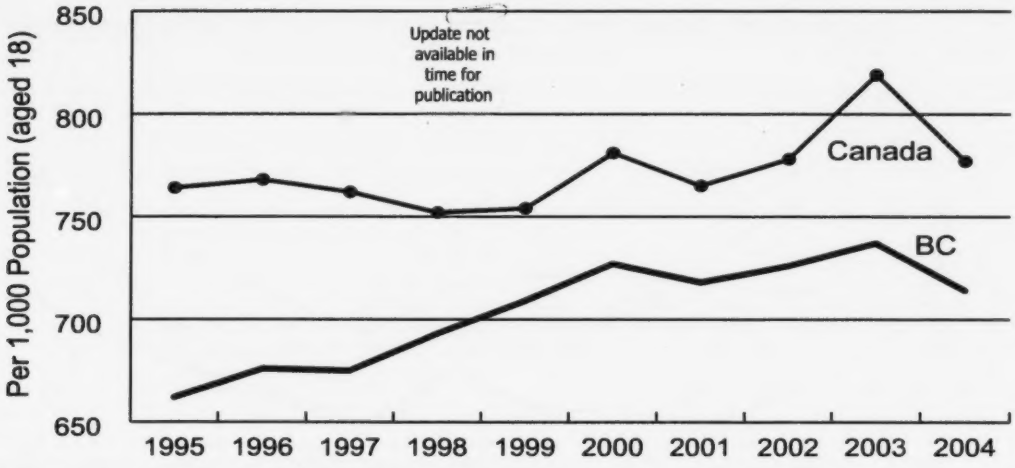
How Does BC Compare?

In 2006, non-residential business investment was equal to 12.7% of BC's GDP, below the Canadian average of 14.7%. Alberta led the pack with investment equal to 31.7% of GDP.

Between 2005 and 2006, BC saw an increase of 7.8% in non-residential business investment as a percent of GDP, which earned a third rank. Canada saw an increase of 5.6% between 2005 and 2006. The largest 2005-2006 increases were in Manitoba (13.1%) and Nova Scotia (9.0%). Newfoundland and Labrador had a decrease in non-residential investment as a percentage of GDP between 2005 and 2006 equal to 8.8% of GDP.

Performance Indicator 10 Secondary School Graduates — Economy, Innovation and Education

Secondary School Graduates per 1,000 Population (aged 18), BC and Canada*



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

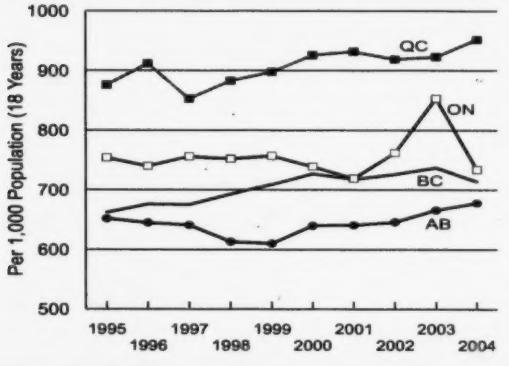
Description

This indicator measures the number of secondary school graduates per 1,000 population aged 18 years (at July 1 each year).

Why it's Important

Levels of education tend to correlate strongly with future personal prosperity and well-being. With the "knowledge" content of most jobs steadily increasing, high school graduation or better is generally deemed essential as a base qualification for "higher learning" and entry level employment.

Provinces - Secondary School Graduates



Where BC Ranks

By Province*	2001	2002	2003	2004
	9th	8th	8th	**8th**
1-Year Progress Check*	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
	4th	3rd	6th	**8th**
Period Progress Rank*	1992-2001	1993-2002	1994-2003	1995-2004
	3rd	4th	4th	**2nd**

How Does BC Compare?*

Between 1998 and 2004, the number of secondary school graduates per 1,000 18 year olds in BC grew by 3.1% to 714, the fourth largest increase in Canada. Alberta had 10.5% growth (from 613 to 678) and Manitoba had 8.5% growth (from 758 to 822).

The number of secondary school graduates for every 1,000 18 year olds fell in five provinces between 1998 and 2004. Newfoundland and Labrador had a 10.0% decrease, followed by Prince Edward Island at 9.5% and New Brunswick at 4.9%.

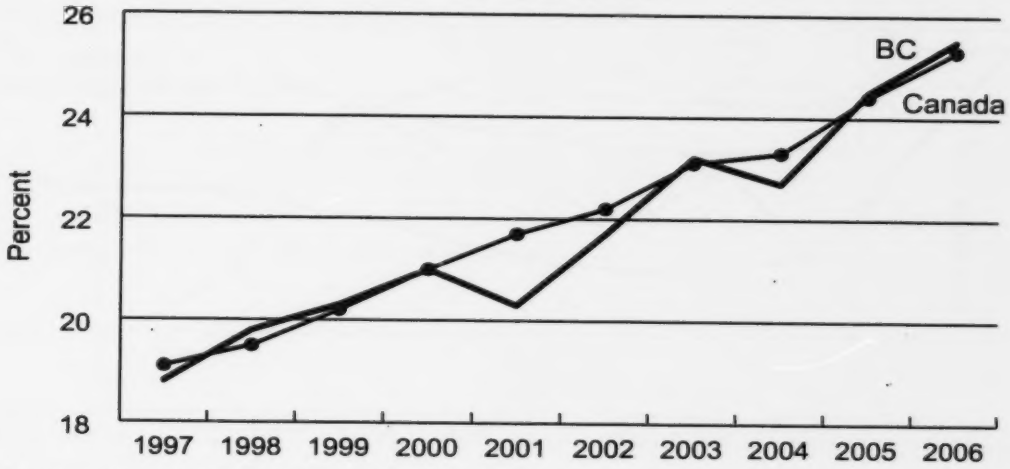
Related BC Progress Board Research

The BC Progress Board publication **Working Together to Improve Performance: Preparing BC's Public Education System for the Future** provides an overview of BC's education system and makes suggestions for improvement. See: www.bcprogressboard.com.

Notes: There may be slight variations between graduation rates contained in this report and those reported by provincial Ministries of Education. Data used in this indicator are made comparable across jurisdictions by Statistics Canada. *This analysis is based on two data series. For most provinces, the original series covers 1995-1997 and the new covers 1998-2004. For Ontario and Canada, 1998 and 1999 values are from the original data series. The two series are close but we treat them as seperate series in the analysis. Statistics Canada does not plan to do any further historical revisions of these data.

Performance Indicator 11 University Completion Economy, Innovation and Education

Percent of Population (aged 25-54) with University Completion, BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

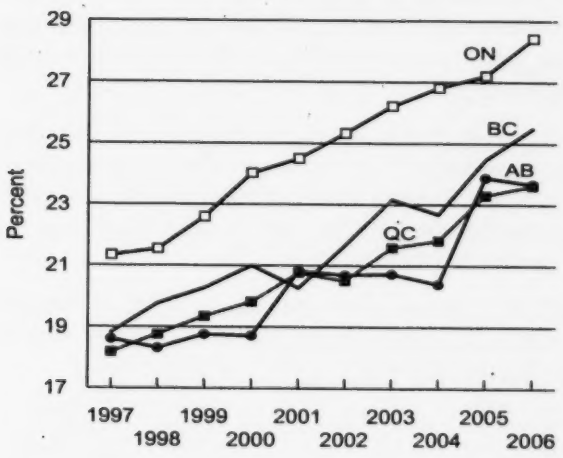
Description

This indicator measures the percentage of the population aged 25 to 54 that has attained a university education.

Why it's Important

Although there are many different forms of post-secondary credentialing, university completion is an important indication of a jurisdiction's success in building the high level academic, managerial and entrepreneurial skills necessary in today's knowledge driven economy.

Provinces - University Completion



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2003 2nd	2004 2nd	2005 2nd	2006 2nd
1-Year Progress Check	2002-2003 3rd	2003-2004 8th	2004-2005 2nd	2005-2006 7th
Period Progress Rank	1994-2003 1st	1995-2004 7th	1996-2005 1st	1997-2006 5th

How Does BC Compare?

In 2006, 25.5% of BC's population (aged 25-54) had completed a university education. British Columbia ranked second behind Ontario at 28.4% and ahead of Alberta (23.7%) and Quebec (23.6%). The Canadian average in 2006 was 25.3%.

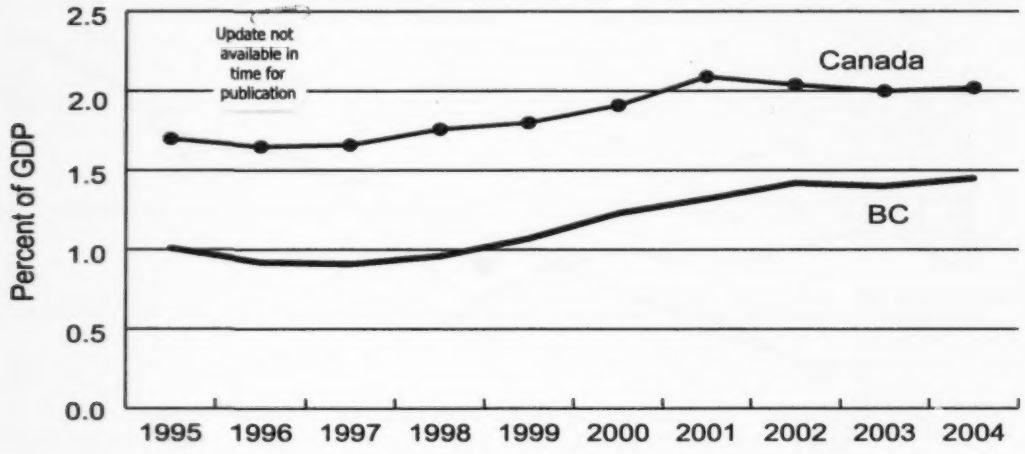
All provinces experienced growth in the proportion of people with university completion over the 1997 to 2006 period. The smallest average annual increase was 2.7% in Manitoba; the largest, 4.5% was in Newfoundland and Labrador. The Canadian average was an increase of 3.2% per year.

Related BC Progress Board Research

The December 7, 2005 BC Progress Board publication **The Role of International Education: Expanding Student Opportunity and Economic Development in British Columbia** discusses the importance of international education in expanding student opportunity, while helping the province to address forthcoming skilled worker shortages and funding challenges in some BC education institutions. See: www.bcprogressboard.com.

Performance Indicator 12 R & D Economy, Innovation and Education

R & D Spending as a Percent of GDP, BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

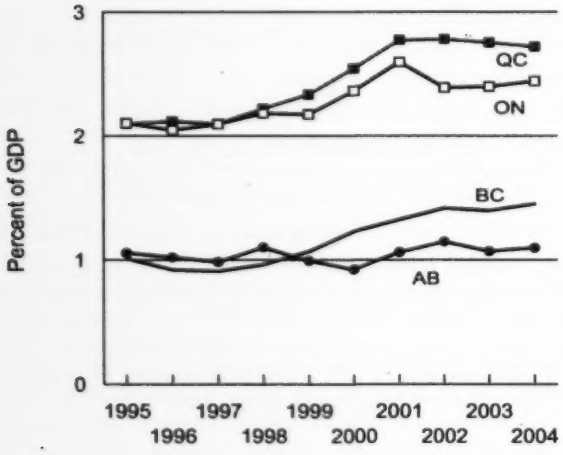
Description

This indicator measures how much is spent on research and development in relation to GDP. It includes the sum of expenditures reported by (or estimated for) the various sectors involved in research and development – government, business, higher education and not-for-profit organizations.

Why it's Important

Spending on research and development (R&D) is a key factor in innovation and the creation of new wealth.

Provinces - R&D Spending



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2001 5th	2002 4th	2003 4th	2004 **4th**
1-Year Progress Check	2000-2001 5th	2001-2002 3rd	2002-2003 5th	2003-2004 **3rd**
Period Progress Rank	1992-2001 3rd	1993-2002 2nd	1994-2003 2nd	1995-2004 **2nd**

How Does BC Compare?

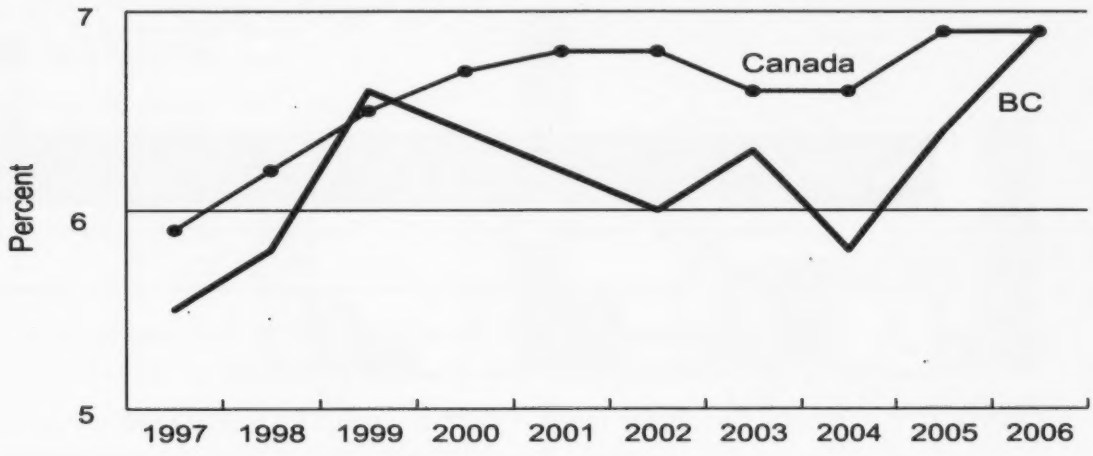
In 2004, spending on research and development as a percent of GDP in BC (1.45%) trailed Quebec (2.74%), Ontario (2.44%) and Nova Scotia (1.49%). The relative gap between R&D spending in BC and the Canadian average has decreased from 40.4% in 1995 to 28.1% in 2004.

Over the period 1995 to 2004, nine provinces saw their ratio of R&D spending to GDP increase. The largest increases were in Prince Edward Island (65.3%), British Columbia (43.3%) and Quebec (30.7%). Newfoundland and Labrador saw a decrease of 7.6%.

In 2004, $7.2 billion was expended on R&D in Quebec, compared to $2.3 billion in BC and $2.1 billion in Alberta. Ontario led the way with $12.6 billion in that year.

Performance Indicator 13 Natural and Applied Science and Related Occupations Economy, Innovation and Education

Employment in Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations as a Percent of Total Employment, BC and Canada

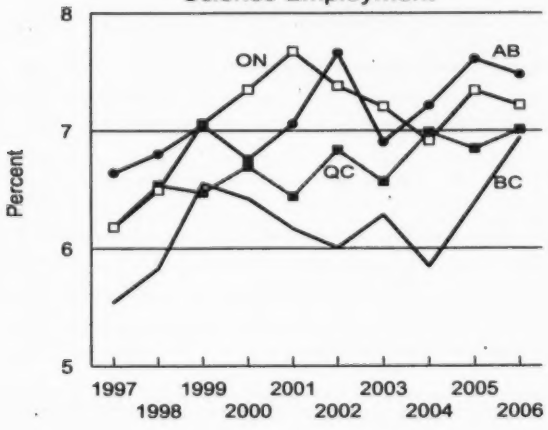


Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

This indicator shows the proportion of a jurisdiction's employment which is comprised of persons working in natural and applied sciences and related occupations. Included in this category are occupations in the physical sciences, engineers, architects, mathematicians, systems analysts, and programmers and associated technical occupations.

Provinces - Natural and Applied Science Employment



Why it's Important

The number of scientists and engineers relative to total employment is one indication of a jurisdiction's success in attracting people who possess knowledge and skills essential to the process of innovation and wealth creation.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2003 4th	2004 5th	2005 4th	2006 **4th**
1-Year Progress Check	2002-2003 1st	2003-2004 9th	2004-2005 3rd	2005-2006 **2nd**
Period Progress Rank	1994-2003 4th	1995-2004 10th	1996-2005 7th	1997-2006 **5th**

How Does BC Compare?

There were steady increases in the proportion of scientists and engineers to total employment in Canada between 1997 and 2001. After declines in 2003 and 2004 the proportion rebounded in 2005 and was 16.8% higher in 2006 than in 1997. British Columbia's proportion grew in six of the ten years between 1997 and 2006. The proportion of BC's total employment consisting of scientists and engineers was 6.9% in 2006, up from 5.5% in 1997. This marked the third largest increase in Canada over this period.

III. Interim Results: Environment, Health and Society

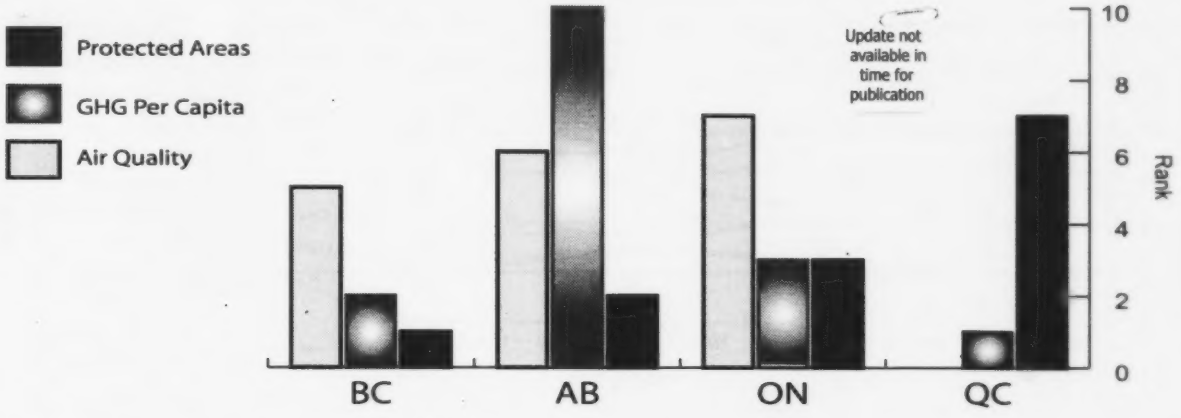
Goal
Make BC a leader in Canada on environmental quality, health outcomes and social condition by 2010.

Targets	
4.	**Environmental Quality:** Target 1st in Canada for environmental quality by 2010.
5.	**Health Outcomes:** Target 1st in Canada for Health Outcomes by 2010.
6.	**Social Condition:** Target 1st or 2nd in Canada for Social Condition by 2010.

Performance Indicators	
14.	Air Quality
15.	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
16.	Protected Areas
17.	Life Expectancy at Birth
18.	Cancer Mortality
19.	Cardiovascular Disease Mortality
20.	Infant Mortality
21.	Potential Years of Life Lost
22.	Low Income Cut-Offs
23.	Low Birth Weight Rate
24.	Personal and Property Crime
25.	Income Assistance
26.	Long-Term Unemployment

Core Target 4 Environmental Quality Environment, Health and Society

Environmental Quality, British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec



Sources: BC Progress Board; see individual indicators for component data sources.

Description

This core target provides a summary snapshot of BC's overall environmental quality. It is derived from three environmental performance indicators that follow in this report: air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and protected areas. Environmental Quality rankings are the simple average of each province's rank on the three indicators.

Environmental Quality, Rank by Province

	Air Quality	GHG Per Capita	Protected Areas	Environmental Quality
	2004	2004	2003	2004
BC	5	2	1	1
AB	6	10	2	6
SK	3	9	7	8
MB	1	5	4	2
ON	7	3	3	4
QC	n/a	1	7	3
NB	3	8	9	9
NS	n/a	7	5	6
PE	n/a	4	10	10
NF	1	6	6	4

Why it's Important

Environmental quality has both direct and indirect consequences for human health and quality of life.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2001	2002	2003	2004
	1st	1st	1st	**1st**

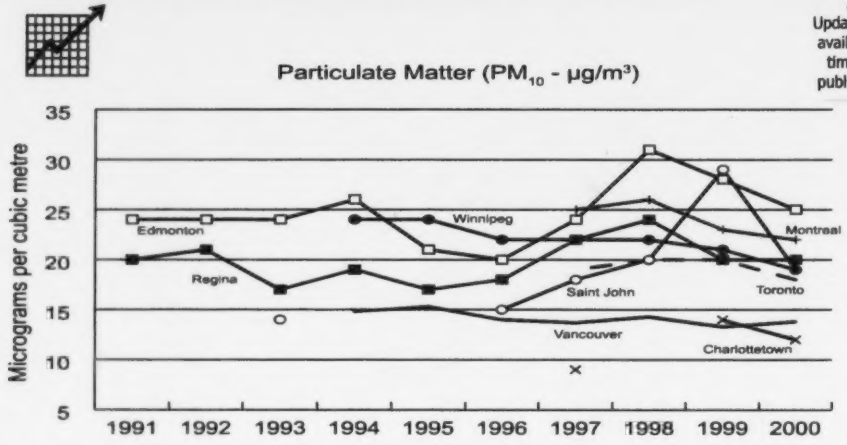
How Does BC Compare?

Overall, BC ranked first in Canada on environmental quality, with a fifth place rank on air quality, a second place rank on greenhouse gas emissions and a first place rank on protected areas.

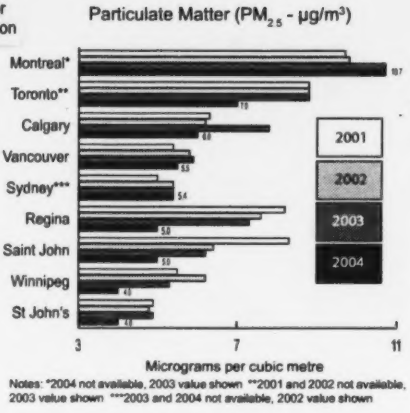
Manitoba ranked second for environmental quality, followed by Quebec (3rd), Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador (tied for 4th and 5th). Alberta and Nova Scotia tied for the sixth and seventh place ranks. The bottom three provinces were: Saskatchewan (8th), New Brunswick (9th) and Prince Edward Island (10th). Alberta's overall rank is strongly affected by its high levels of greenhouse gas emissions. Saskatchewan and New Brunswick tied for the third and fourth place rank on air quality which provided their best individual ranks. Prince Edward Island's best rank was fourth on greenhouse gas emissions per capita.

Notes: The Environmental Quality core target was developed because the Progress Board was unable to identify a single measure that adequately encapsulates overall environmental quality. Should a more scientifically robust indicator for overall environmental quality become available, the Board will revise this target measure. The Environmental Quality ranks for Nova Scotia and PEI are the arithmetic average of ranks for Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Protected Areas only.

Performance Indicator 14 — Air Quality — Environment, Health and Society



Update not available in time for publication



Sources: BC Progress Board: BC Ministry of Water, Land, and Air Protection; Environment Canada.

Description

Air quality is measured by the amount of fine particulate matter in the air. Fine particulates include dust, dirt, liquid droplets and smoke. Many air quality monitors have been measuring fine particulates under 10 microns (PM_{10}), but recent findings have shown that particles 2.5 microns or less ($PM_{2.5}$), pose the greatest health risk. There is a national initiative underway to switch to monitoring $PM_{2.5}$. As such, the best available data for 1992 through 2000 is PM_{10} while the best data for 2001 and subsequent years is $PM_{2.5}$.

Factories, cars, power plants, construction activity, and numerous other man-made sources emit fine particulates. The indicator is measured by individual cities, rather than by province.

Why it's Important

Air quality has direct effects on human health. Fine particulates may affect breathing, aggravate respiratory and cardiovascular disease, alter the body's defense systems and damage lung tissue. Both premature mortality and emergency hospital visits may increase during times of high concentrations of fine particulates.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2001 3rd	2002 3rd	2003 3rd	2004 **5th**
1-Year Progress Check	2000-2001 n/a*	2001-2002 6th (of 8)	2002-2003 4th (of 7)	2003-2004 **7th (of 7)**
Period Progress Rank	1992-2001 n/a	1993-2002 n/a	1994-2003 n/a	1995-2004 **n/a**

How Does BC Compare?

In general, Vancouver and most other BC cities have significantly better air quality than many cities across Canada. Vancouver ranked fifth in 2004 and third on the 2001-2004 average behind St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador and Winnipeg, Manitoba using the concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ particulates in the air.

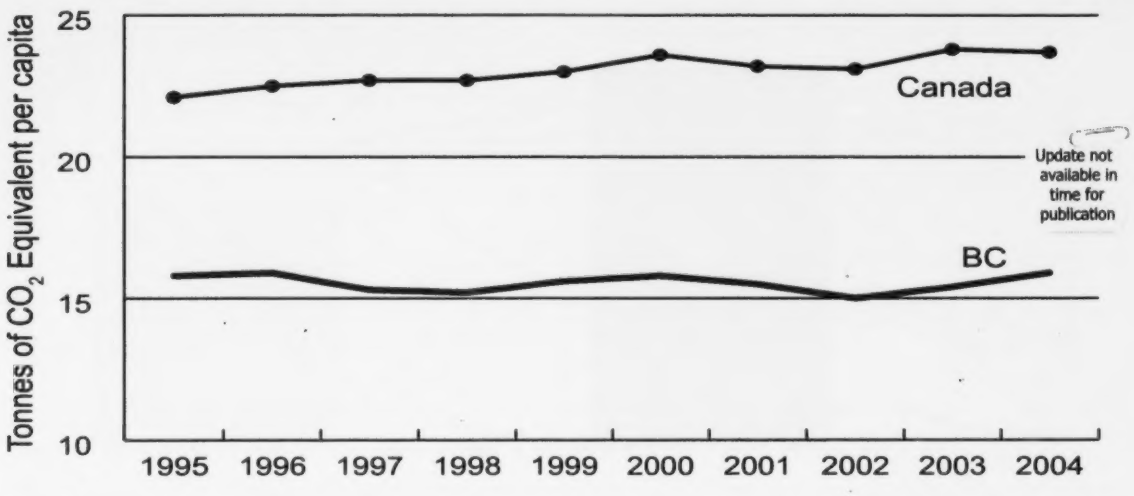
Although Vancouver ranked second behind Charlottetown in 2000 it consistently ranked first among the eight Canadian cities that have PM_{10} data for 1997 through 2000.

All seven cities reviewed had lower $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in 2004 than in 2003 with percent drops ranging from 6.8% in Vancouver to 31.8% in Regina.

Notes: Nationwide air quality data are available for many communities, not just major metropolitan areas. To keep comparisons manageable, the Progress Board has included a major metropolitan area from each province for which data are available. The BC Progress Board switched to reporting on the $PM_{2.5}$ standard from the PM_{10} standard with the release of 2001 data. *The 2000 rank is based on PM_{10} data.

Performance Indicator 15 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Environment, Health and Society

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Per Capita, BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; Environment Canada.

Description

Energy prices, industrial structure, consumption patterns and weather are major influences on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This indicator measures how many tonnes of greenhouse gases are emitted on a per person basis per year. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, ozone, methane and nitrous oxide.

Why it's Important

Human activities are increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2001 2nd	2002 2nd	2003 2nd	2004 **2nd**
1-Year Progress Check	2000-2001 6th	2001-2002 2nd	2002-2003 5th	2003-2004 **8th**
Period Progress Rank	1992-2001 4th	1993-2002 5th	1994-2003* 1st	1995-2004 **1st**

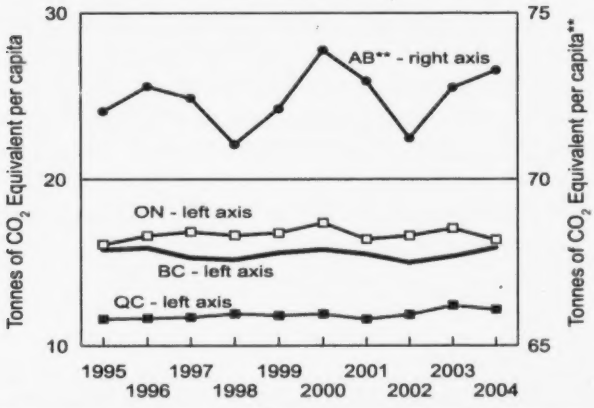
How Does BC Compare?

In 2004, BC's per capita GHG emission levels were second lowest in Canada at 15.9 tonnes, a 0.9% increase from 1995, when emissions were 15.8 tonnes per capita. In 2004, Quebec had the lowest per capita GHG emissions at 12.2 tonnes, while Alberta had the highest at 73.3 tonnes. The Canadian average in 2004 was 23.7 tonnes per capita.

Three provinces had declines in their per capita greenhouse gas emissions between 2003 and 2004. The largest decline (6.9%) was in Newfoundland and Labrador; BC's increased by 3.5% to rank eighth. New Brunswick (12.0%) and Saskatchewan (3.9%) had the largest increases.

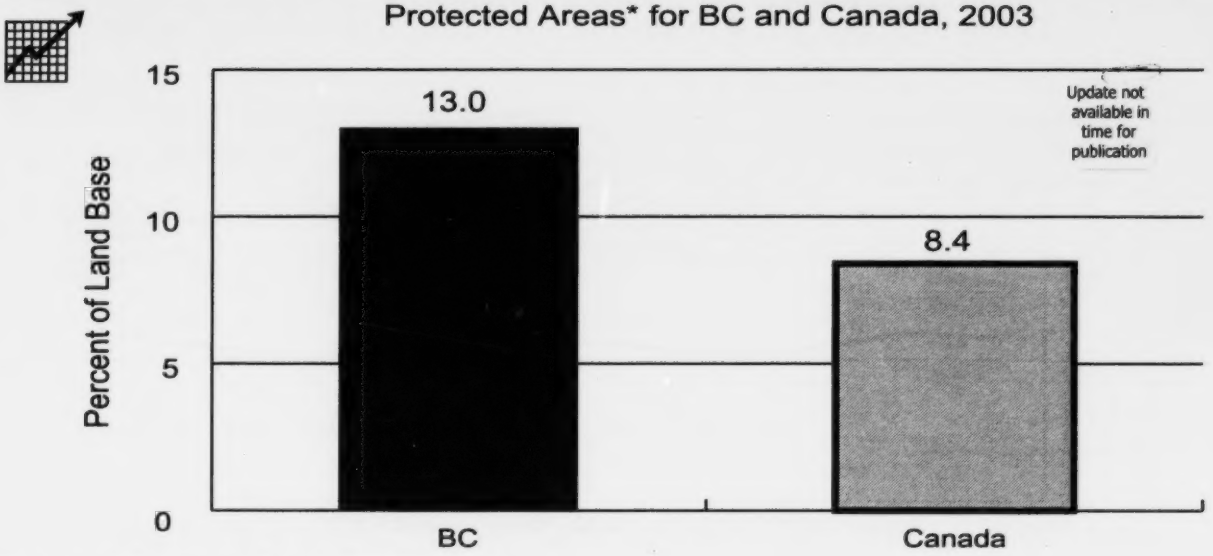
BC's significant reliance on "clean" hydroelectric power generation contributes to its favourable ranking relative to most other provinces.

Provinces - Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Note: *Alberta's per capita GHG emissions are the highest in the country. Therefore Alberta's emissions are tracked on the right axis in the above figure.

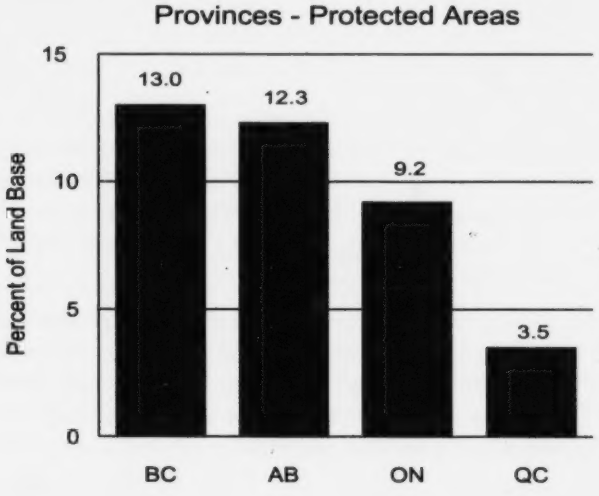
Performance Indicator 16 Protected Areas Environment, Health and Society



Sources: BC Progress Board; WWF Canada.

Description

This indicator measures the overall percentage of a jurisdiction's land base that is protected from development. Protected areas are classified according to the IUCN (World Conservation Union) classification system.



Why it's Important

Areas classified as protected are shielded from resource extraction or human activity that results in long term or large-scale impacts on the land's natural character. Such areas are also maintained as a "stock" of the land-base for heritage, aesthetic, biodiversity and other preservation values.

Where BC Ranks**

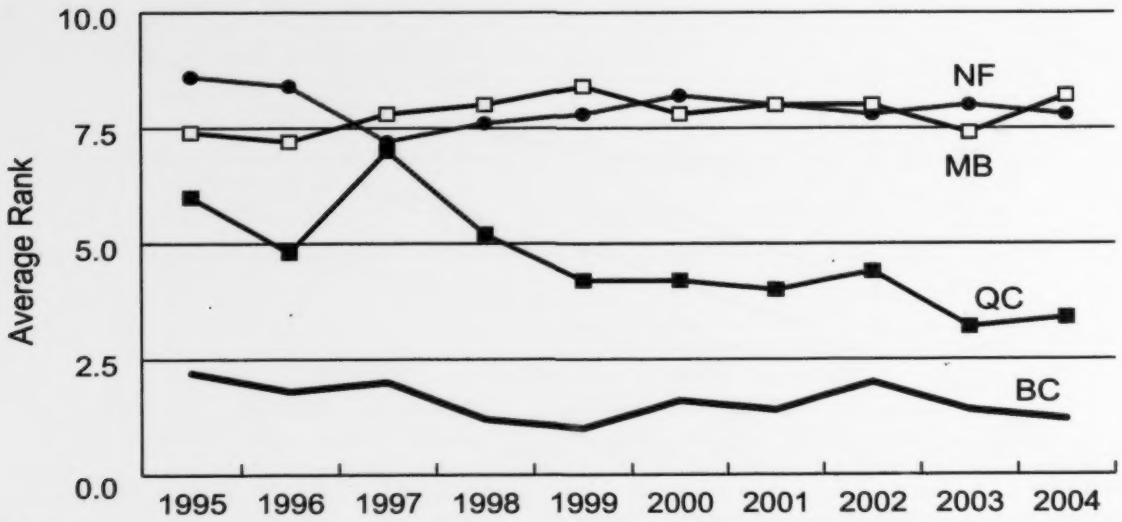
By Province (2003) – 1st (1st)

How Does BC Compare?

In 2003, BC ranked first in Canada for the percentage of the land base protected from industrial activity, at 13.0%. Alberta ranked second with 12.3% of its land base protected, followed by Ontario at 9.2%, Manitoba at 8.5% and Nova Scotia at 8.2%. The sixth place rank went to Newfoundland and Labrador with 4.3% of their land base protected from industrial activity, followed by Quebec and Saskatchewan at 3.5%, New Brunswick at 3.1% and Prince Edward Island at tenth rank among the provinces at 2.6%.

Notes: BC's ratio increased to 13.8% in 2006 with the announcement of land use decisions for the Central Coast and North Coast. *Data from 2003 remains the most current set of data for the provinces. **The 1-Year Progress Check and Period Progress Rank are left out because the data set is not complete enough to allow their inclusion.

Health Outcomes Rank, Top and Bottom Provinces



Source: BC Progress Board

Description

This core target provides a summary of BC's health outcome indicators as tracked by the BC Progress Board. It is derived from five performance indicators that follow in this report: life expectancy at birth, cancer mortality, cardiovascular disease mortality, infant mortality and potential years of life lost. Health Outcome rankings are the simple average of each province's rank on the five indicators.

How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia had the best health outcome performance among the provinces over the entire 1995 through 2004 period.

BC had the top rank for life expectancy at birth (2005/06), cancer mortality (2004), infant mortality (2004), potential years of life lost (2004) and overall health outcomes (2004). BC's only second place rank was for cardiovascular mortality (2004).

Where BC Ranks

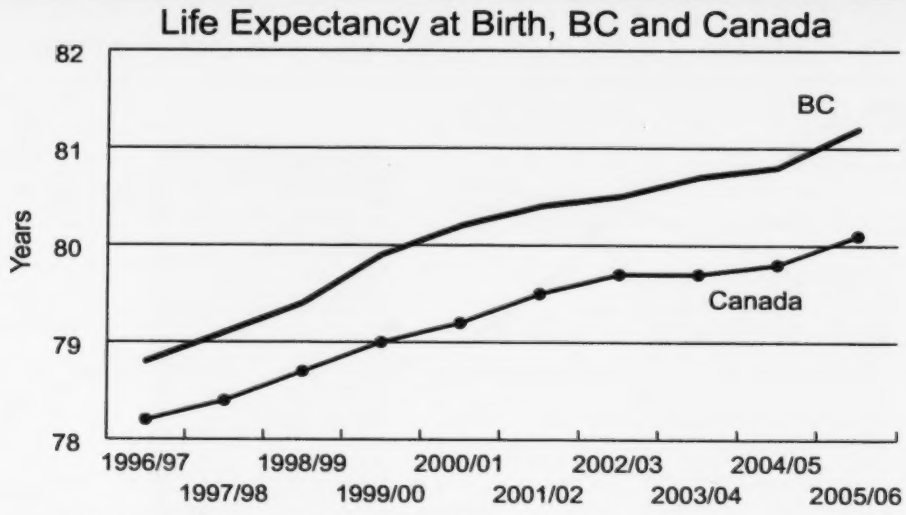
By Province	2001	2002	2003	2004
	1st	1st	1st	**1st**

CT5: Health Outcomes, Component Ranks by Province

	Life Expectancy	Cancer Mortality	Cardio-vascular Mortality	Infant Mortality	PYLL	Health Outcomes
Year	2005/06	2004	2004	2004	2005	2004
BC	1	1	2	1	1	1
AB	4	2	5	8	6	5
SK	7	3	4	9	8	6
MB	9	7	6	10	9	10
ON	3	4	3	7	3	3
QC	2	8	1	4	2	2
NB	5	5	8	1	5	4
NS	6	10	7	4	4	6
PE	8	9	9	1	10	8
NF	10	6	10	6	7	9

Source: BC Progress Board

Performance Indicator 17 Life Expectancy Environment, Health and Society



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a child is expected to live in its lifetime, based on current mortality rates.

Why it's Important

This is a key indicator of the overall health of citizens in a jurisdiction.

How Does BC Compare?

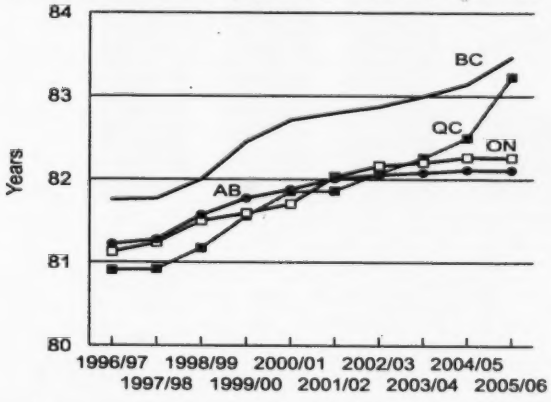
In 2005/06, British Columbia ranked first in Canada for life expectancy at birth for both males and females. Life expectancy at birth for both sexes reached 81.2 years in 2005/06, up from 78.8 years in 1996/97, the second largest increase in Canada. In 2005/06, the life expectancy of a male born in BC was 78.8 years, while life expectancy for a BC female was 83.5 years.

The gap between male and female life expectancy in Canada narrowed by 20.2% between 1996/97 and 2005/06.

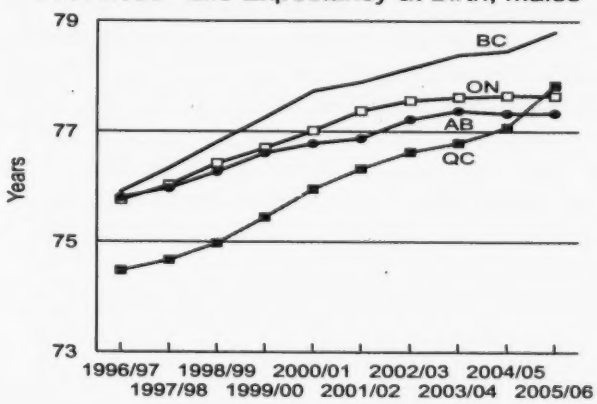
Where BC Ranks

By Province	2002/03 1st	2003/04 1st	2004/05 1st	2005/06 1st
1-Year Progress Check	2001/02 - 2002/03 7th	2002/03 - 2003/04 1st	2003/04 - 2004/05 2nd	2004/05 - 2005/06 2nd
Period Progress Rank	1993/94 - 2002/03 1st	1994/95 - 2003/04 1st	1995/96 - 2004/05 2nd	1996/97 - 2005/06 2nd

Provinces - Life Expectancy at Birth, Females

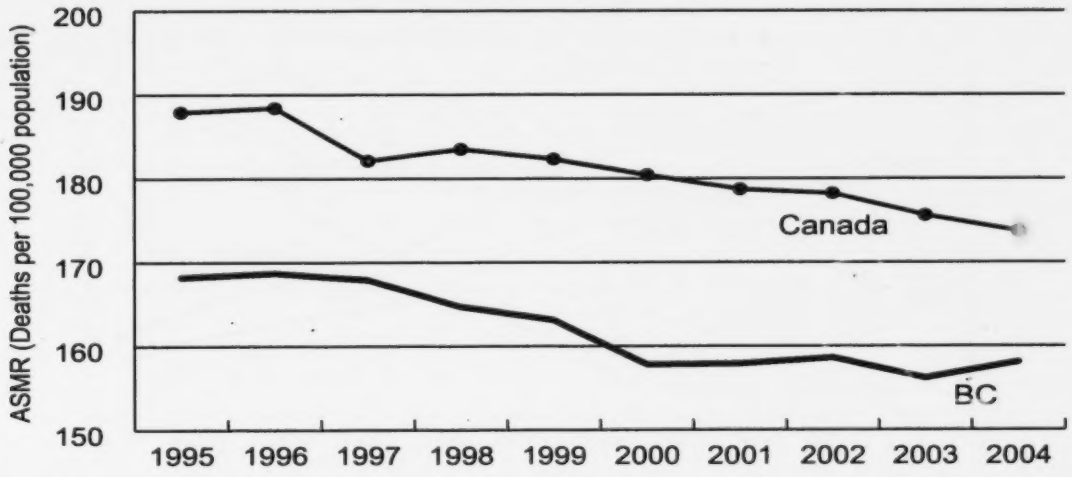


Provinces - Life Expectancy at Birth, Males



Performance Indicator 18 Cancer Mortality Environment, Health and Society

Cancer Mortality* Rate per 100,000 Population, BC and the Canadian Average



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

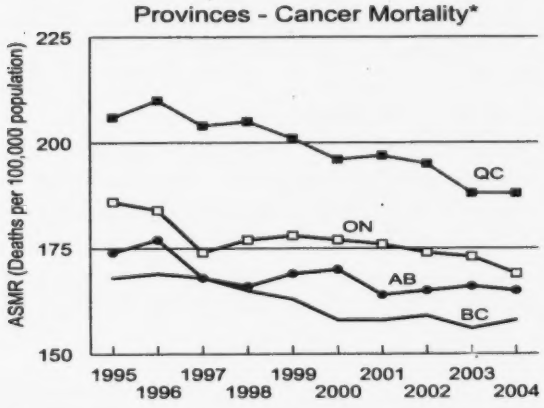
Description

Cancer is a disease in which abnormal cells form in human organs or tissue and grow to form a tumor. Two-thirds of all cancers are caused by a person's lifestyle, such as diet, physical activity, drinking and smoking habits. This indicator provides insight about the health related lifestyle choices made by people within a jurisdiction.

Why it's Important

Cancer is one of the leading causes of death in Canada. The National Cancer Institute of Canada estimates that there will be as many as 159,900 new cases of cancer and 72,700 cancer deaths in 2007.

Approximately 44% of men and 39% of women will develop cancer. Fully 28% of men and 24% of women will die of cancer. Three types of cancer account for at least 55% of new cases in each sex: prostate, lung, and colorectal cancers in males, and breast, lung, and oolorectal cancers in females. Smoking is responsible for about 27% of potential years of life lost due to cancer.**



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2001 1st	2002 1st	2003 1st	2004 1st
1-Year Progress Check	2000 - 2001 8th	2001 - 2002 6th	2002 - 2003 4th	2003 - 2004 9th
Period Progress Rank	1992 - 2001 2nd	1993 - 2002 6th	1994 - 2003 2nd	1995 - 2004 5th

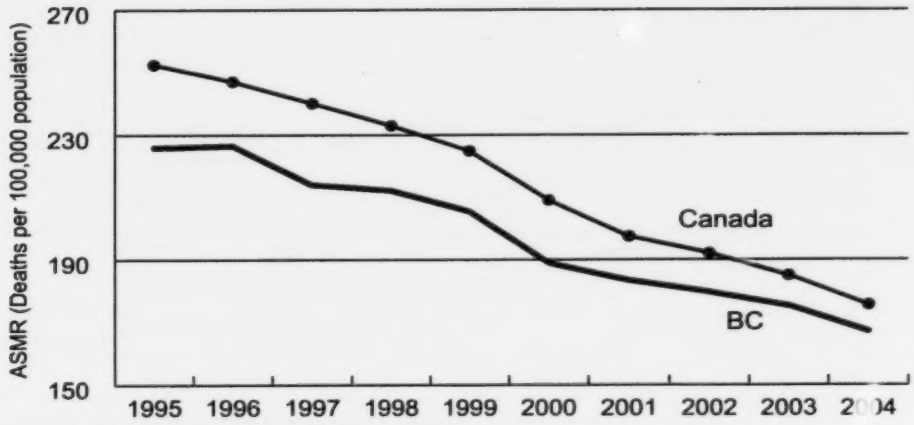
How Does BC Compare?

In 2004, approximately 158 people per 100,000 died from cancer in BC. This was the lowest rate in Canada, and 9.9% below the Canadian average of 174 people per 100,000. BC saw a 6.0% drop from its 1995 mortality rate of 168; the Canadian average was a decline of 7.6%.

Note: *There is a break in the data due to Statistics Canada's adoption of the ICD-10 in 2000 - the 10th edition of International Classification of Diseases. The impact of the implementation of ICD-10 on deaths due to malignant neoplasms is estimated to be a 1.24% increase in the number of such deaths. No historical revision is planned. **National Cancer Institute of Canada, Canadian Cancer Statistics 2007.

Performance Indicator 19 — Cardiovascular Disease Mortality — Environment, Health and Society

Cardiovascular Disease Mortality* Rate per 100,000 Population, BC and the Canadian Average



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

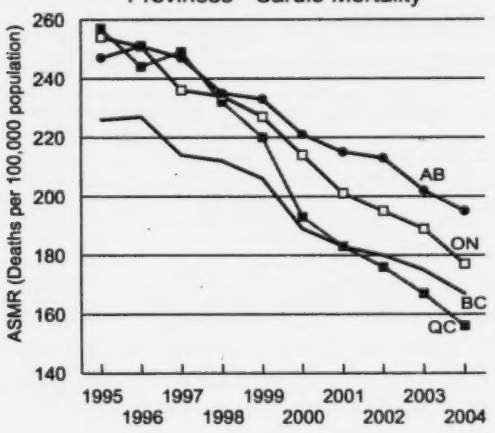
Description

Cardiovascular disease refers to a number of diseases of the circulatory system such as heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, and arrhythmias among others.

Why it's Important

It is the leading cause of hospitalization (except childbirth) among Canadians, and is the cause of death of almost 40% of the population despite falling mortality rates from cardiovascular disease. With health professionals increasingly building public awareness on growing obesity rates in Canada, especially among children and youth, heart disease is again taking centre stage. While cardiovascular disease continues to affect the elderly, it is currently the third leading cause of death among the under 75 population and also affects quality of life, activity levels, and employability of numerous younger Canadians.

Provinces - Cardio Mortality



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2001	2002	2003	2004
	2nd	2nd	2nd	**2nd**
1-Year Progress Check	2000 - 2001 10th	2001 - 2002 7th	2002 - 2003 8th	2003 - 2004 **3rd**
Period Progress Rank	1992 - 2001 2nd	1993 - 2002 4th	1994 - 2003 4th	1995 - 2004 **5th**

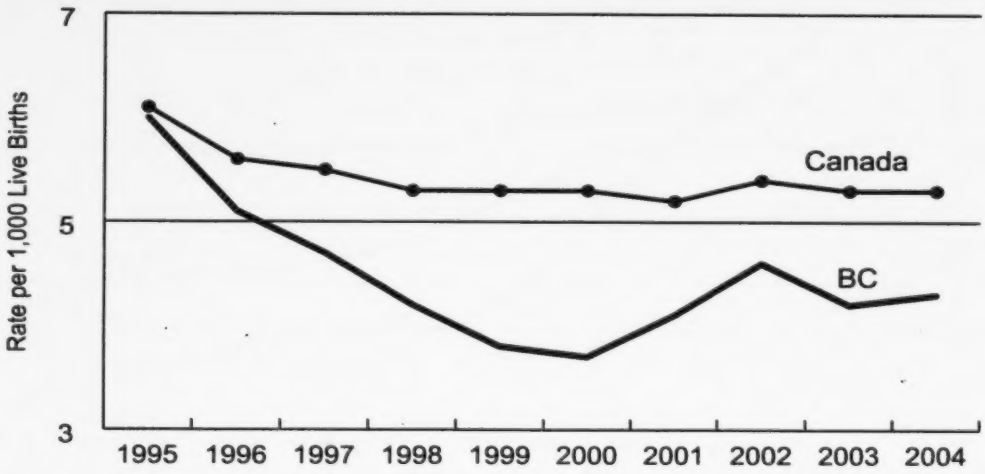
How Does BC Compare?

In 2004, approximately 167 people per 100,000 died from major cardiovascular disease in BC. This was the second-lowest rate in Canada, and 5.1% below the Canadian average of 176 people per 100,000. Quebec had the lowest rate in 2004 at 156 per 100,000 population. BC saw a 26.0% drop in this mortality rate between 1995 and 2004.

Notes: *There is a break in the data due to Statistics Canada's adoption of the ICD-10 in 2000 - the 10th edition of International Classification of Diseases. The main classification for heart disease changed from "diseases of the circulatory system" to "major cardiovascular disease". Statistics Canada does not currently have plans to revise the historical data. The data presented above therefore have a break between the 1990-1999 and 2000-2004 data points.

Performance Indicator 20 Infant Mortality Environment, Health and Society

Infant Mortality Rate, BC and the Canadian Average



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

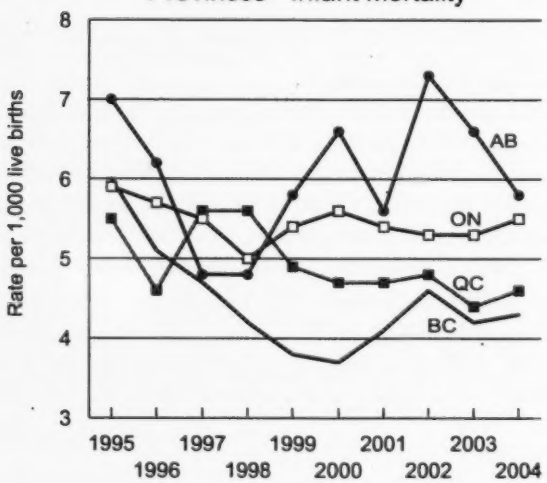
Description

Infants who die in the first year of life, expressed as a count and a rate per 1,000 live births.

Why it's Important

A long-established measure, not only of child health, but also of the well-being of a society. This indicator reflects the level of mortality, health status, and health care of a population, and the effectiveness of preventive care and the attention paid to maternal and child health.

Provinces - Infant Mortality



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2001 1st	2002 5th	2003 2nd	2004 1st
1-Year Progress Check	2000 - 2001 7th	2001 - 2002 9th	2002 - 2003 2nd	2003 - 2004 7th
Period Progress Rank	1992 - 2001 1st	1993 - 2002 3rd	1994 - 2003 3rd	1995 - 2004 2nd

How Does BC Compare?

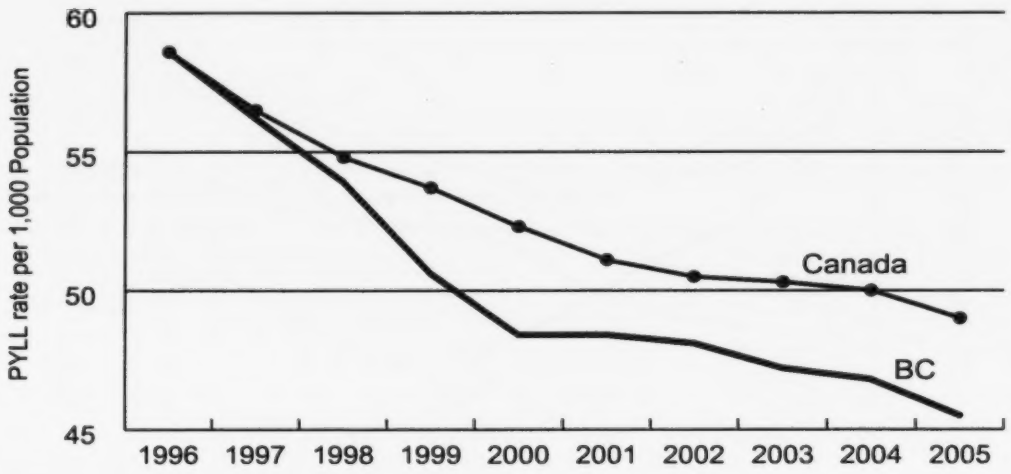
British Columbia tied for first rank with Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick for the infant mortality rate in 2004 with an indicator value of 4.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Infant mortality rates are volatile as seen in the provincial comparison figure. Although BC ranked first in 2004 it was fifth in 2002. However, BC has the second and lowest average infant mortality rate among the provinces for the most recent five and ten year periods, respectively. British Columbia's average rate for 2000 through 2004 was 4.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, ahead of last place Manitoba at 7.1.

The nation as a whole saw a 13.1% decline in infant mortality per 1,000 live births over the 1995 to 2004 period. The 28.3% decline in BC was more than double the national average and behind only Newfoundland and Labrador at 35.4% and Saskatchewan at 31.9%.

Performance Indicator 21 PYLL Environment, Health and Society

Potential Years of Life Lost Rate, BC and the Canadian Average*

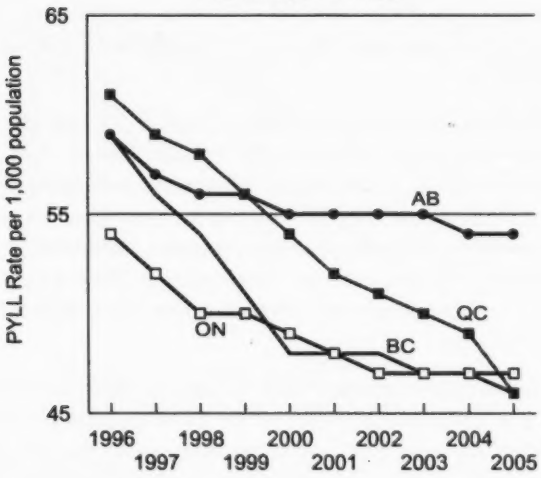


Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) is an indicator of premature mortality. Potential Years of Life Lost represents the number of years lost when a person dies prematurely. For the purposes of the PYLL calculation, premature death is defined to be any death between the ages of 0 and 74 and is the sum of the differences between the actual age at death and age 75.

Provinces - PYLL*



Why it's Important

This indicator gives greater weight to deaths that occur at younger ages than to those at older ages, and can vary according to gender, socio-economic status, and geographic region.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2002 2nd	2003 1st	2004 1st	2005 1st
1-Year Progress Check	2001 - 2002 7th	2002 - 2003 1st	2003 - 2004 2nd	2004 - 2005 2nd
Period Progress Rank	1993 - 2002 1st	1994 - 2003 1st	1995 - 2004 1st	1996 - 2005 2nd

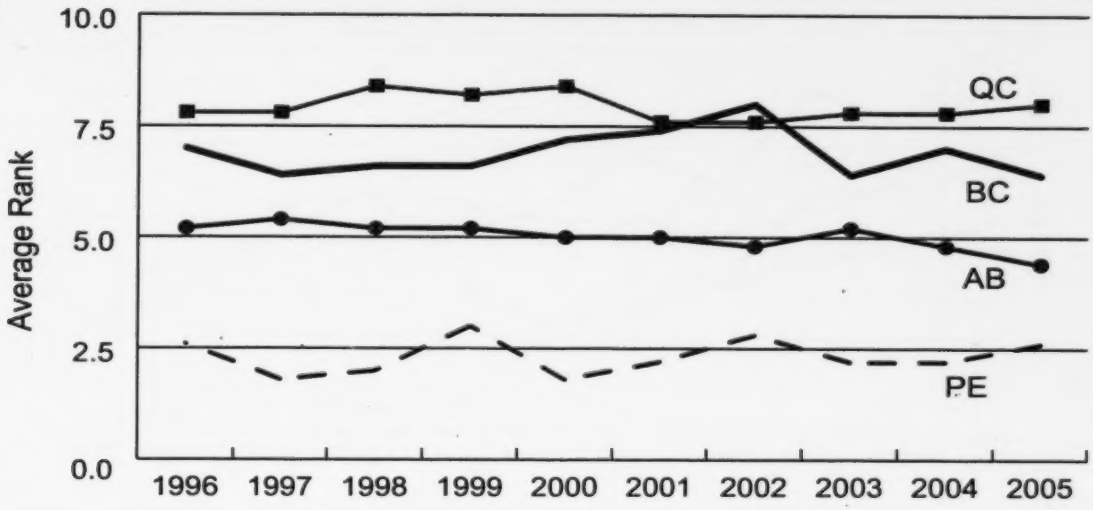
How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia ranked first in terms of Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) in 2005 with an indicator value of 45.5 years per 1,000 population, ahead of Quebec at 45.9 and Ontario at 47.0. Every province except Prince Edward Island noted a decline in their PYLL rate between 1996 and 2005. British Columbia had the second-largest decrease (22.3%), behind Quebec (25.1%) and ahead of Ontario (13.6%) and Alberta (8.7%). The nation as a whole saw a 16.3% decline in potential years of life lost per 1,000 population over the 1996 to 2005 period.

Note: *Two years of data have been added since the last Report.

Core Target 6 | Social Condition | Environment, Health and Society

Social Condition Rank, Top and Bottom Provinces



Source: BC Progress Board

Description

This core target provides a summary of BC's social condition indicators as tracked by the BC Progress Board. It is derived from five performance indicators that follow in this report: low income cut-offs (LICOs), low birth weight rate, personal and property crime rate, income assistance, and long-term unemployment. Social Condition rankings are the simple average of each province's rank on the five indicators.

How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia earned a ninth place rank for Social Condition in 2003, 2004 and 2005. This is a slight improvement for BC which was in last place in 2002.

In 2005, BC had the second to last rank for percentage of families and unattached individuals below the after-tax low income cut-off (LICO), personal and property crime and overall social condition.

BC had middling performance on low birth weight rate (5th, 2004) and long-term unemployment (7th, 2006) and performed relatively well on income assistance (2nd, 2005).

BC saw improvements in LICO (10th to 9th) and long-term unemployment (9th to 7th) but these improvements were not enough to translate into an improvement on the interim Social Condition Index.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2002	2003	2004	2005*
	10th	9th**	9th	**9th**

CT6: Social Condition*, Component Ranks by Province, 2005

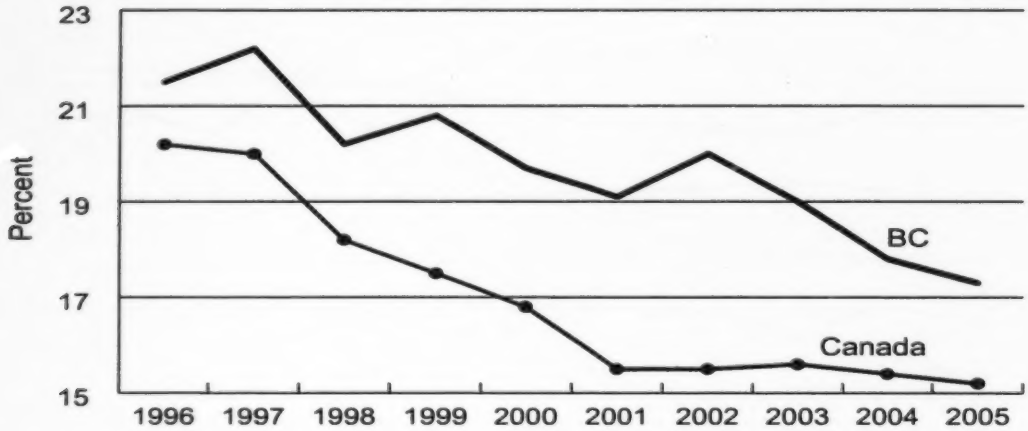
	LICO	Low Birth Weight Rate*	Personal and Property Crime*	Income Assistance	Long-Term Unemployment	Social Condition Index*
Year	2005	2004	2005	2005	2006	2005
BC	9	5	9	2	7	9
AB	3	10	7	1	1	2
SK	7	2	10	3	3	3
MB	8	3	8	5	6	7
ON	5	9	2	6	8	7
QC	10	7	4	9	10	10
NB	5	4	3	8	5	3
NS	4	8	6	7	4	6
PE	1	1	5	4	2	1
NF	2	6	1	10	9	5

Source: BC Progress Board

Note: *interim until Low Birth Weight Rate and Personal and Property Crime are updated. **BC tied for second last with Newfoundland and Labrador

Performance Indicator 22 | Low Income Cut-Offs | Environment, Health and Society

Families and Unattached Individuals with Income Below the After-Tax Low Income Cut-Off, BC and Canada



Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

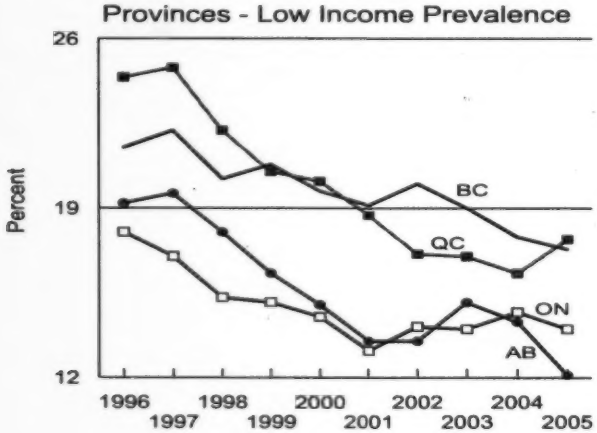
Description

This measure is the ratio of families and unattached individuals with low incomes (after tax) to the total population of families and unattached individuals.

Why it's Important

There are a number of negative outcomes for families experiencing low incomes. People with low income may experience more physical and mental health problems, rely more on charity, attain lower levels of education, or have higher secondary school drop out rates.

Provinces - Low Income Prevalence



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2002 10th	2003 10th	2004 10th	2005 **9th**
1-Year Progress Check	2001-2002 8th	2002-2003 1st	2003-2004 3rd	2004-2005 **5th**
Period Progress Rank	1993-2002 9th	1994-2003 9th	1995-2004 8th	1996-2005 **10th**

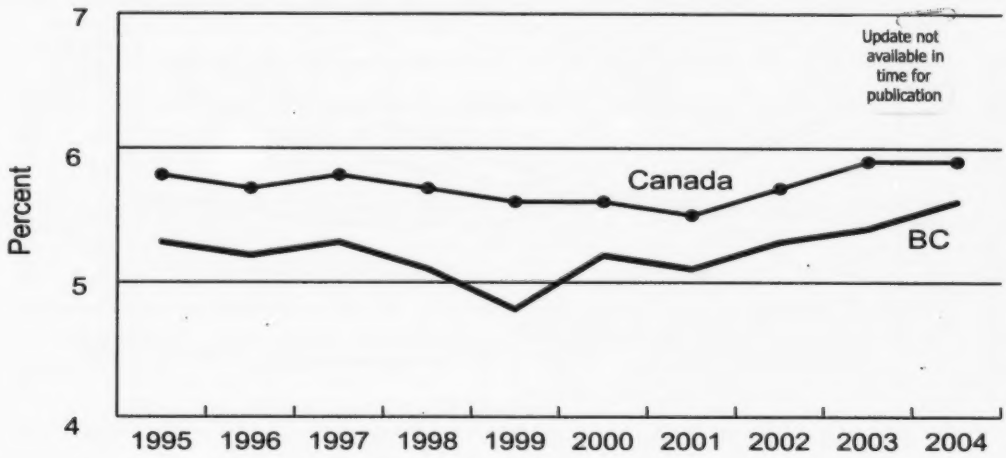
How Does BC Compare?

In 2005, BC ranked second last in Canada with 17.3% of families and unattached individuals with incomes below the after-tax low income cut-off level. This was 2.1 percentage points (13.8%) above the Canadian average of 15.2%. Prince Edward Island had the lowest rate at 9.4%, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador at 11.6%.

All provinces saw decreases in the proportion of people with low income between 1996 and 2005. British Columbia had the fourth smallest decrease at 19.5% and Alberta had the largest decrease at 37.0%. The number of Canadian families and unattached individuals with incomes below the after-tax LICO fell by 24.8% between 1996 and 2005. British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador have seen strong decreases in Low Income rates in the last two years while rates in other provinces have generally been flat or increased. British Columbia is the only province where the rate fell in each of the last three years.

Performance Indicator 23 Low Birth Weight Environment, Health and Society

Low Weight Births as a Percent of Total Live Births, BC and Canada

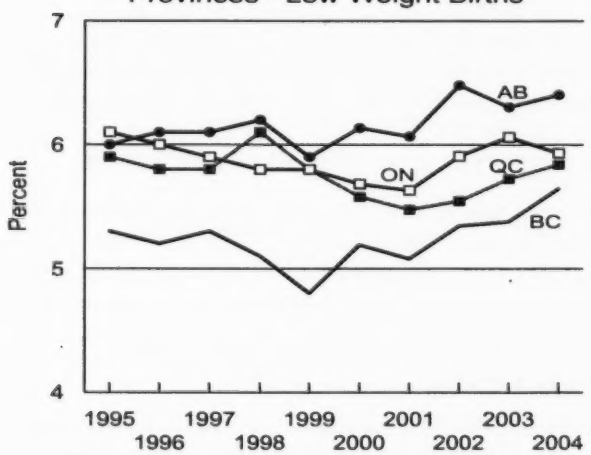


Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats: Statistics Canada.

Description

Newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams are considered to be low birth weight infants. This indicator is the number of live births where birth weight was less than 2,500 grams expressed as a percentage of total live births. The World Health Organization uses the low birth weight rate as an indicator of general social condition in a jurisdiction. This indicator serves as a barometer of overall access to health and education services, and of the level of socio-economic inequality. Factors that contribute to low birth weight are socio-economic status, social support, stress and personal habits.

Provinces - Low Weight Births



Why it's Important

Low birth weight newborns have a substantially higher rate of post birth illness and death. In addition, long-term health problems, lower IQ and academic achievement, increased disabilities and hospitalization rates are associated with low birth weight.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2001 2nd	2002 5th	2003 3rd	2004 **5th**
1-Year Progress Check	2000-2001 2nd	2001-2002 8th	2002-2003 5th	2003-2004 **8th**
Period Progress Rank	1992-2001 8th	1993-2002 8th	1994-2003 7th	1995-2004 **9th**

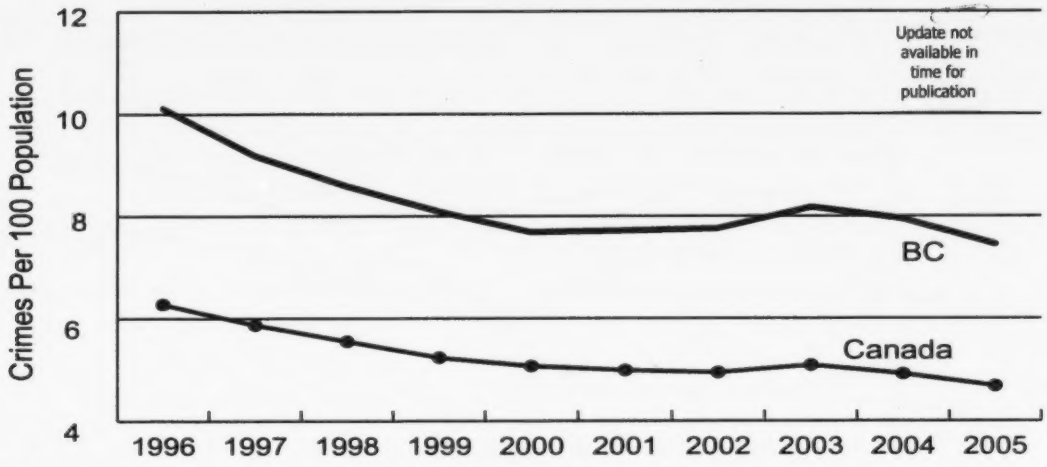
How Does BC Compare?

In 2004, British Columbia ranked fifth in Canada with 5.6 of all live births weighing less than 2,500 grams. This compares favourably with the Canadian average of 5.9. BC's low weight birth rate was 5.2, on average, between 1995 and 2004, the third lowest average in the country.

Except for fifth place ranks in 2000, 2002 and 2004, British Columbia held either first, second or third place among the provinces over the period 1990 through 2004.

Performance Indicator 24 Personal and Property Crime Environment, Health and Society

Personal and Property Crime Rate for BC and Canada



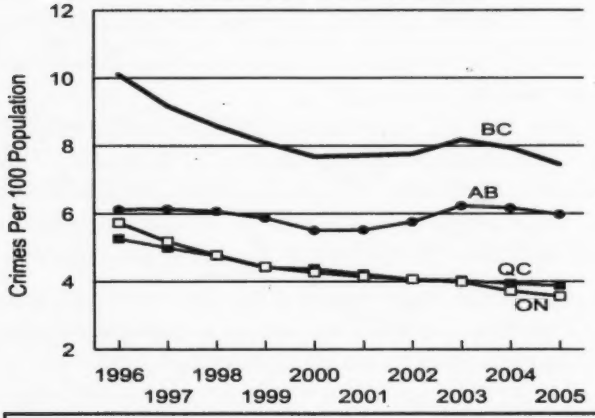
Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

Personal crime includes those offenses in the Criminal Code known to police that deal with the application or threat of application of force to a person, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault, robbery and abduction.

Property crime includes incidents known to police involving unlawful acts with the intent of gaining property but don't involve the threat or use of violence (e.g., theft, breaking and entering, fraud and possession of stolen goods).

Provinces - Crime Rate



Why it's Important

The crime rate is both a reflection of community safety and security and an indicator of other social and economic problems. It can reflect a lack of employment opportunities, inadequate education or social dysfunction. Crime is costly to society, both from individual and community perspectives.

Where BC Ranks

By Province	2002 10th	2003 9th	2004 9th	2005 **9th**
1-Year Progress Check	2001-2002 7th	2002-2003 5th	2003-2004 4th	2004-2005 **6th**
Period Progress Rank	1993-2002 4th	1994-2003 3rd	1995-2004 3rd	1996-2005 **2nd**

How Does BC Compare?

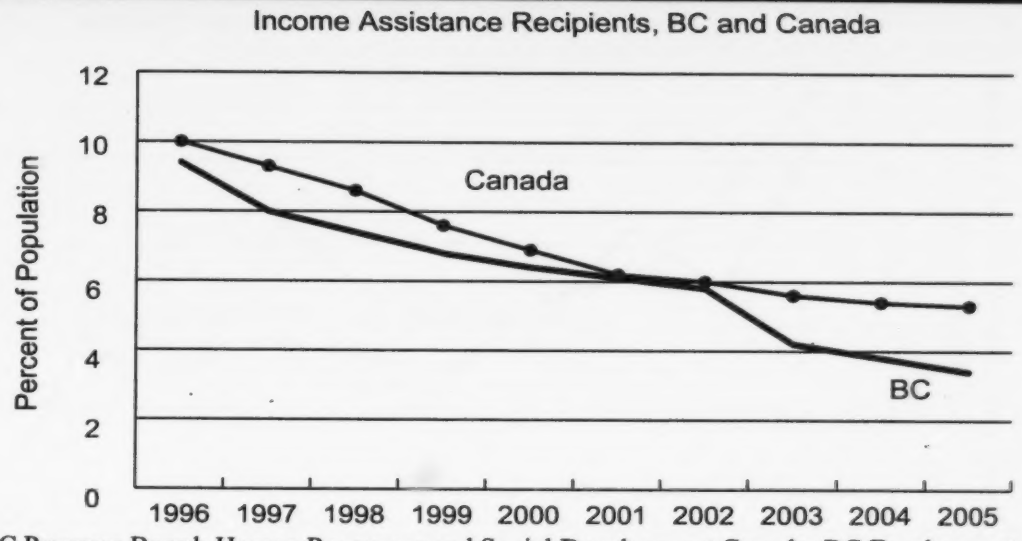
The crime rate in BC has fallen from 10.1 crimes per 100 people in 1996 to 7.4 crimes per 100 people in 2005, a 26.3% decrease. After three years of increases, crime rates in BC fell by 2.8% in 2004 and by 6.3% in 2005.

BC had the highest crime rate of any province in every year between 1996 and 2000 and again in 2002. On average, between 1996 and 2005, BC had the highest property crime rate and the third highest personal crime rate among the provinces.

Related BC Progress Board Research

The November 16, 2006 BC Progress Board publication **Reducing Crime and Improving Criminal Justice in British Columbia: Recommendations for Change** surveys the state of crime, criminality and criminal justice in British Columbia and provides strategic recommendations with options to make further reductions in provincial crime rates. See: www.bcprogressboard.com.

Performance Indicator 25 Income Assistance Environment, Health and Society



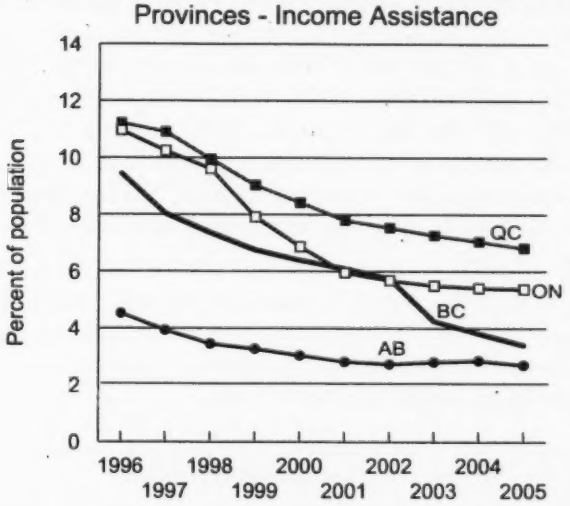
Sources: BC Progress Board; Human Resources and Social Development Canada; BC Employment and Income Assistance; Alberta Human Resources and Employment; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

This indicator tracks the number of income assistance beneficiaries as a percent of population. Income assistance (IA) provides essential income support, employment and training support, and other benefits.

Why it's Important

The proportion of the population collecting income assistance benefits (commonly referred to as welfare) is an important indicator of the economic health of a jurisdiction and may also indicate problems in the incentive structure of the income assistance programs available within a jurisdiction.



Where BC Ranks

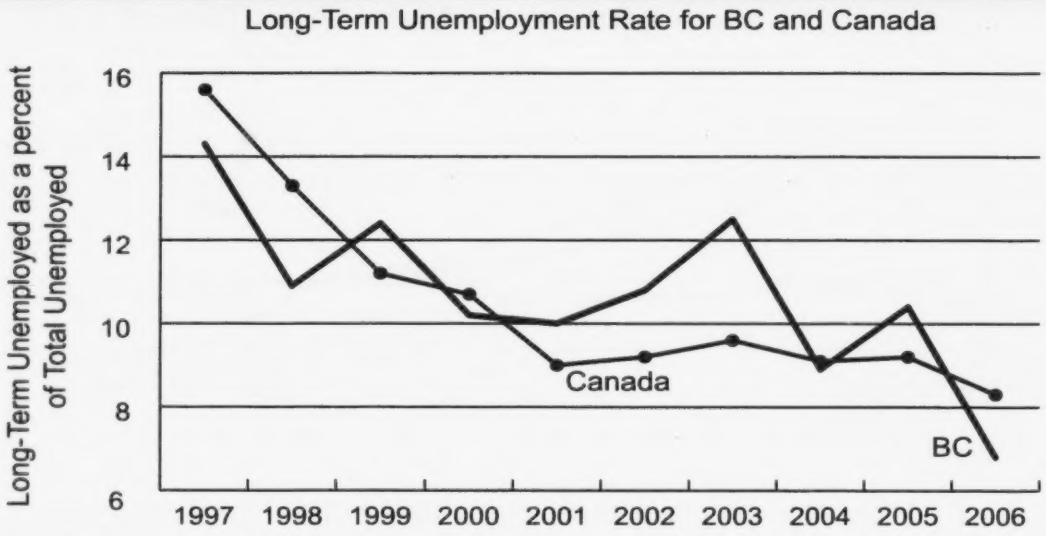
By Province	2002 6th	2003 2nd	2004 2nd	2005 2nd
1-Year Progress Check	2001-2002 3rd	2002-2003 1st	2003-2004 1st	2004-2005 1st
Period Progress Rank	1994-2002 5th	1994-2003 3rd	1995-2004 1st	1996-2005 1st

How Does BC Compare?

In 2005, BC ranked second in Canada with 3.4% of the population in receipt of income assistance. This was below the Canadian average of 5.3%. Alberta had the lowest ratio at 2.7%. The highest ratio, 9.4%, was in Newfoundland and Labrador.

British Columbia experienced a 64.0% decrease in the proportion of people on income assistance between 1996 and 2005. This was the largest decrease in the country. Newfoundland and Labrador (26.6%) had the smallest decrease. The percent of Canadians in receipt of income assistance fell by 47.0% between 1996 and 2005.

Performance Indicator 26 | Long-Term Unemployment | Environment, Health and Society



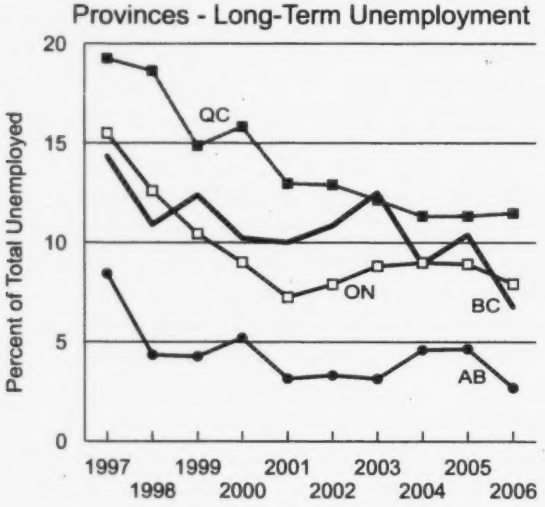
Sources: BC Progress Board; BC Stats; Statistics Canada.

Description

The proportion of those unemployed (aged 15 and older) that were unemployed for 52 weeks or longer.

Why it's Important

Long-term unemployment generally remains high for several years during economic recoveries, even though the unemployment rate rapidly adjusts downward. The last workers to be laid off are generally the first to return to work when the economic situation improves. In contrast, people who have been unemployed for some time, along with less-skilled workers, tend to represent a larger proportion of the unemployed population.



Where BC Ranks

By Province	2003 10th	2004 8th	2005 9th	2006 7th
1-Year Progress Check	2002-2003 10th	2003-2004 1st	2004-2005 10th	2005-2006 **1st**
Period Progress Rank	1994-2003 10th	1995-2004 9th	1996-2005 10th	1997-2006 **8th**

How Does BC Compare?

British Columbia's long-term unemployment rate peaked at 14.3% in 1997 then generally fell to a relative low of 10.0% in 2001. The rate increased in 2002 and 2003 to reach 12.5%, saw a large drop to 8.9% in 2004, increased to 10.4% in 2005 and fell again to 6.8% in 2006. British Columbia's rate was slightly below the national average in 2004, above it in 2005 and was well below (1.5 percentage points) in 2006. British Columbia earned the 7th place rank in 2006. The last time British Columbia was above the bottom three ranks was 1998.

Long-term unemployment rates have fallen across the country since 1997 except in Prince Edward Island which has a consistently low rate. The largest decrease, 68.1% was in Alberta and the smallest, 40.5% was in Quebec. British Columbia had the fourth largest decrease, 52.9%.

Related BC Progress Board Research

The December 15, 2006 BC Progress Board publication **The Social Condition in BC** surveys BC's low income and long-term unemployment performance and offers suggestions for improvement.

Appendices

A. Board Members, Staff, and Advisory Group Members

Board Members and Staff

Members:

(Vacant), Chair

Mr. Herman Driediger
CEO
Driediger Investments Ltd.

Ms. Eva Lee Kwok
Chair & CEO
Amara International Investment Corporation

Ms. Jill Leversage
Managing Director
Corporate and Investment Banking
TD Securities Inc.

Mr. Gerry Martin
Co-Owner
Kra-Mar Investments

Mr. Harry McWatters
President & Founder
Sumac Ridge Estate Winery Ltd.

Dr. Martha Piper
Former President & Vice-Chancellor
University of British Columbia

Ms. Carol W. Seable
President & CEO
Fairmont Hotsprings Resort Ltd.

Mr. Jim Shepherd
President & CEO
Canfor Corporation

Mr. Ken Shields
Chairman of the Board
Raymond James Ltd.

Mr. Mark Shuparski
President
Pacific Capital Investments

Mr. Brian Surerus
President
Surerus Pipeline Inc.

Mr. David A. Thompson
Former Deputy Chairman & CEO
Teck Cominco Ltd.

Mr. Doug Whitehead
President & CEO
Finning International Inc.

Staff:

Vacant
Executive Director

Mr. Joel Emes
Senior Analyst

Ms. Melisa Bahtanovic
Administrative Coordinator

Advisory Group Members

Mr. Jock Finlayson
Executive Vice President - Policy
Business Council of British Columbia

Dr. Richard Harris
Telus Professor of Economics
Simon Fraser University

Dr. Maurice Levi
Bank of Montreal Chair in International Finance
Sauder School of Business
University of British Columbia

Mr. Stuart Mackay
President
MMK Consulting

Mr. Helmut Pastrick
Chief Economist
Credit Union Central of British Columbia

B. Methodology

Core Targets and Performance Indicators: Benchmarking Framework

To implement the benchmarking framework that forms the core of this report it is necessary to create statistical measures of the goals and their determinants. The goals are defined in terms of core target indicators, and the determinants of these core targets are termed performance indicators. Changes in the latter have implications for trends in the core target indicators.

Over the course of the fall of 2001, BC Progress Board staff engaged in an iterative process with the Board itself and its Economic Advisory Group (see Appendix A) to arrive at an array of suitable core target and performance indicators. For measures of environment, health and society, staff consulted with knowledgeable government officials. Following feedback on the 2001 and 2002 reports, the Progress Board made some minor adjustments. In Fall 2005, the Progress Board reviewed all core targets and performance indicators. As a result, the Board changed the core health and social outcome targets to composite indexes. To the extent possible, the selection of core target and performance indicators – in the establishment of the framework in 2001 and 2002, and in the four year review in 2005 – was conducted in accordance with the following criteria:

- The measures must provide timely cross-jurisdictional comparisons;
- The measures must represent an unbiased reporting of the condition (that is, they should be based on neutral and credible third party information);
- The measures should be consistent through time and across jurisdictions; and,
- Generally, the measures must not be collinear with other variables (that is, they should not simply replicate information presented in another measure).

An additional consideration governing the selection of measures for inclusion in the benchmarking exercise continues to be the Board's desire to keep the number of indicators small enough to make the exercise manageable and relatively easy to understand.

To provide an indication of how BC compares with other jurisdictions as well as vis-a-vis its own past performance, we have organized the indicators in this report into three "Progress Measures":

- *Rank by Province* – assesses BC's standing or performance relative to other jurisdictions in the most recent year for which data are available for the indicator. Each jurisdiction is given an ordinal ranking from "best" to "worst" with 1 signifying the best;

- *One Year Progress Check* – provides a rank based on progress (or rate of change) recorded during the most recent year for which data are available relative to the previous year. Each jurisdiction is again given an ordinal ranking from "best" to "worst"; and,
- *Period Progress Rank* – provides a rank based on progress experienced in each jurisdiction over a longer time period (the average annual rate of progress over the period). Each jurisdiction is again ranked from "best" to "worst" using an ordinal rank with 1 for the best progress.

C. Glossary of Terms

Economy, Innovation and Education

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Per Capita ($1997)

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is a measure of current economic output expressed on a per person basis. GDP is the value added to the economy by the current productive activities of individuals, businesses, governments and non-residents (who may purchase and sell goods and services to British Columbians). The provincial GDP includes all activities that take place within its borders. The "real" or constant dollar estimates are inflation adjusted and expressed in terms of a base year, in this case, 1997. Constant dollar estimates are calculated by dividing current dollar data by a price index that measures changes in the prices of specific goods and services relative to 1997. Thus "real" GDP measures real change in the size of the economy by excluding the change which is the result of inflation. The July 1 population estimate is used to calculate the per capita values.

Real Personal Disposable Income (PDI) Per Capita ($1997)

Real Personal Disposable Income (PDI) per capita is the value, adjusted to remove the effects of inflation, of personal income left after the payment of income tax, contributions to social insurance plans (e.g., employment insurance premiums) and various other transfers to government such as medical insurance premiums, expressed on a per person basis. Personal income includes all income received by individuals (and societies of individuals such as trusteed pension plans) who are resident in the province, whether earned at home or elsewhere. This includes both earnings and transfer income: wages and salaries; employer contributions to pensions, EI, CPP, WCB etc; net income of farm operators and unincorporated businesses; interest and miscellaneous investment income; government transfers such as welfare, OAS and EI benefits; and transfers from corporations (e.g., forgiveness of bad debts) and individuals. Constant (real) dollar estimates are calculated by dividing current dollar data by a price index that measures changes in the prices of consumer goods and services relative to 1997. The July 1 population estimate is used to calculate the per capita values.

Employment to Population Ratio (15 to 64)

The employment to population ratio (15 to 64) is the number of employed persons aged 15 to 64 (i.e., working for pay or profit, doing unpaid work contributing to the operation of a family farm or business or with a job but absent from work in the survey week) expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 to 64. Excluded are persons in institutions, full-time members of the Armed Forces and persons living on Indian Reserves. Annual numbers are the average of the twelve monthly survey results.

Average Hourly Earnings

Average hourly earnings are based on payroll and hours worked data for employees whose basic wage is expressed as an hourly rate. (About half of employees fall into this category). Information

is gathered from all employers in Canada for whom T-4 Supplementary Forms must be completed, except for those in agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and military personnel. Data is collected for the last pay week of each month and annual figures are the weighted averages of the twelve monthly surveys. Average hourly earnings are calculated by dividing the total weekly payroll (for employees paid by the hour) by the total weekly paid hours for those employees. Payroll is the gross amount before deductions for income tax, EI, CPP etc. and includes overtime pay, bonuses and other special payments. Excluded are taxable benefits and employer contributions to pension plans, EI, CPP etc. Employee numbers include both full and part-time/part-week.

Labour Productivity (Business Sector)

Labour productivity is a measure of the overall efficiency of the economy. It is calculated as the ratio of constant dollar GDP (or output) in the business sector to total worker-hours (a measure of the quantity of labour used in production). Worker-hours are equal to the number of people employed times average hours worked in a year.

The labour productivity estimates are for the business sector, which includes all industries in the economy except for government, health care, education, and the imputed rental income component of GDP. These industries are excluded because their output (or much of their output) is not a service that is bought or sold so it has no market valuation. GDP measures for these industries are largely based on wage data so by definition, there can be little or no productivity growth. Imputed rental income is excluded because it is a measure of the potential rental income that is foregone by homeowners who choose to live in, rather than rent out, their property, and does not have any corresponding employment.

Although labour productivity measures are commonly used because they are relatively easy to calculate, they are an imperfect measure of productivity change over time. Labour, capital and technological change all play a role in economic growth. Labour productivity change may be the result of either more efficient use of labour inputs, or changes in the amount or efficiency with which capital inputs (such as machinery and equipment) are used in production.

When comparing productivity among jurisdictions, it is important to take into account differences in industrial structure as some industries by their very nature will have higher labour productivity than others. For example, labour productivity in personal service industries will by definition be lower than in an industry such as oil refining, where production is capital intensive.

Total Exports per Capita ($1997)

Total exports per capita is the ratio of the total value of exports in a given calendar year to the population as of July 1st in that year. Exports include all types of goods and services that are produced in a given province but consumed outside its boundaries. Service exports are primarily services such as transportation, storage and insurance, which are provided to non-residents who export or import goods that are transported through a province, or enter or leave the country through its customs ports. Provinces engage in trade with other regions of Canada, as well as with international trading partners, so both inter-provincial and international exports are included in the total.

Taxpayer-Supported Debt to GDP

The appropriate measure of net public debt burden is in relation to the size of the gross domestic product (GDP). Taxpayer-supported debt includes government direct debt, and the guaranteed and non-guaranteed debt of taxpayer-supported Crown corporations and agencies that require a subsidy from the provincial government.

Per Capita Tax Burden (Consolidated Provincial and Local Governments - FMS)
Estimates of the per capita tax burden include the following (on a per person basis):

- Income taxes (personal, corporate, and specific mining and logging taxes)
- Consumption taxes (sales taxes, taxes on alcohol, tobacco, gasoline and motive fuels, amusement taxes, and profits from liquor and gaming operations)
- Property taxes (taxes on land and capital)
- Other taxes (payroll taxes, fees for motor vehicle licenses, natural resource taxes and licenses, and other miscellaneous taxes)
- Health insurance premiums
- Contributions to social insurance plans.

Top Marginal Tax Rate
To arrive at the top marginal personal income tax rate, the peak marginal tax rate at the provincial level is added to the peak rate set by the federal government.

Provincial Deficit/Surplus Levels
A deficit is an excess of expenditure over government revenue, while a surplus is an excess of revenue over expenditure.

Net Inter-provincial Migration
Net inter-provincial migration is the difference between the number of those moving to British Columbia from the rest of Canada and those leaving British Columbia to take up residence elsewhere in Canada.

Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Business Investment)
Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation is a measure of business spending on machinery and equipment, building and engineering construction. Also included is the value of current residential construction, alterations and improvements to existing buildings and property transfer costs (such as real estate commissions and property transfer taxes). The constant dollar estimates are inflation adjusted and expressed in terms of a base year, in this case, 1997. Constant dollar estimates are calculated by dividing current dollar data by a price index that measures changes in the prices of these goods and services relative to 1997. Gross Fixed Capital Formation is a component of the Gross Domestic Product.

Secondary School Graduation Rate
The secondary school graduation rate is the number of students graduating from secondary schools per 1,000 population 18 years of age (at July 1 each year). For graduation, the year indicated is the end of the academic year. Secondary school graduations for Quebec include graduates from adult and trade/vocational programs. Graduates of night school and correspondence courses for Ontario adults are excluded. Public, private and federal schools are included.

University Completion Rate
The university completion rate is the number of persons aged 25 to 54 with a university degree expressed as a percentage of the population between 25 and 54 years of age. Excluded are persons in institutions, full-time members of the Armed Forces and persons living on Indian Reserves. Annual numbers are the average of the twelve monthly survey results.

Research and Development as a Percent of GDP
Research and Development (R & D) as a percent of GDP is the sum of expenditures reported by (or estimated for) performing sectors - government, business, higher education and private non-profit organizations - for research and development activity in Canada expressed as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product. The Gross Domestic Product is the value added to the economy by the current productive activities of individuals, businesses, governments and non-residents.

Natural and Applied Sciences Employment as a Percent of Total Employment
Natural and applied sciences employment as a percent of total employment is the number of persons employed in occupations in Natural and Applied Sciences expressed as a percentage of total employment. Included are occupations in the physical sciences, engineers, architects, mathematicians, systems analysts and programmers and associated technical occupations. Excluded are persons in institutions, full-time members of the Armed Forces and persons living on Indian Reserves. Annual numbers are the average of the twelve monthly survey results.

Financial Management System (FMS) - Government Sector
Statistics Canada's Financial Management System (FMS) is an accounting system for government statistics that puts data for federal, provincial and local governments on a consistent basis by using the same definition of government for all jurisdictions. Data are based on public accounts estimates, and budget information released by the various levels of government, but have been reworked to include all agencies that are under the direct control of the government, whether or not their activities have been reported in the public accounts of the various jurisdictions.

Provincial government data includes, in addition to government ministries or departments, agencies such as the Workers' Compensation Board, financing authorities, and other agencies of government such as the BC Assessment Authority in the case of British Columbia. By including all government-controlled agencies, it is possible to make more meaningful comparisons of the footprint governments leave in each jurisdiction.

Consolidated provincial/local figures have been amalgamated to ensure that inter-governmental transfers between provincial and local governments are not double-counted.

Environment, Health and Society

Environmental Quality
A summary of BC's overall environmental quality. It is derived from three environmental performance indicators: air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and protected areas. Environmental Quality rankings are the simple average of each province's rank on the three indicators.

Air Quality
Air quality is measured by the amount of fine particulates in the air. Fine particulates include dust, dirt, liquid droplets and smoke. Most air quality monitors measure fine particulates under 10 microns (PM_{10}), but recent findings have shown that particles 2.5 microns or less ($PM_{2.5}$), pose the greatest health risk. Provinces began to measure $PM_{2.5}$ data in 2001. Factories, cars, power plants, construction activity, and numerous other man-made sources emit fine particulates. Monitoring for particulates is relatively new in Canada and most continuous monitoring stations do not have more than 5 or 6 years of data.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Per Capita
The number of tonnes of greenhouse gases which are emitted per person. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, ozone, methane and nitrous oxide.

Protected Areas
Protected areas refer to the strictest level of protection (e.g., national parks and ecological reserves). Refer to The World Conservation Union (IUCN) for the various categories of protection. The data for this indicator are generated through an automated Geographic Information Systems (GIS) routine which assesses ecological representation by protected areas in Canada using a landscape-

based gap analysis methodology. For more information on the methodology see: Development of an automated GIS routine to assess ecological representation by protected areas in Canada using a landscape-based gap analysis methodology, World Wildlife Fund Canada.

Health Outcomes
A summary of BC's health outcome indicators as tracked by the BC Progress Board. It is derived from five performance indicators: life expectancy at birth, cancer mortality, cardiovascular disease mortality, infant mortality and potential years of life lost. Health Outcome rankings are the simple average of each province's rank on the five indicators.

Life Expectancy at Birth
Life expectancy at birth is the average number of remaining years of life at birth based on current mortality rates.

Cancer Mortality Rate
The cancer mortality rate is the number of deaths due to cancer per 100,000 population, adjusted for the age mix of the population. Death rates are standardized to allow comparisons of regions with differing age structures.

Major Cardiovascular Disease Mortality Rate
The number of deaths due to major cardiovascular disease (as the underlying cause of death) per 100,000 population, adjusted for the age mix of the population. Death rates are standardised to allow comparisons of regions with differing age structures. Data from 1990 to 1999 are based on the ICD-9 Codes 390-434 and 436-448. Data from 2000 forward is based on ICD-10 Codes I00-I78. The estimated comparability ratio is 1.003 with a standard error of 0.0027.

Infant Mortality Rate
Infants who die in the first year of life, expressed as a count and a rate per 1,000 live births.

Potential Years of Life Lost
Potential years of life lost (PYLL) is an indicator of premature mortality. PYLL represents the number of years lost when a person dies 'prematurely'. For the purposes of PYLL calculation, premature death is defined to be any death between the ages of 0 and 74 and is the sum of the differences between the actual age at death and age 75. This method gives greater weight to deaths that occur at younger ages than to those at older ages, and can vary according to gender, socio-economic status, and geographic region. The PYLL Standardized Rate is an age-standardized measure of a population's PYLL, given in terms of a rate per 1,000 population. It is adjusted relative to a standard population (the 1991 Canada population estimate), thus allowing for spatial or temporal comparisons.

Social Condition
A summary of BC's social condition indicators as tracked by the BC Progress Board. It is derived from five performance indicators: low income cut-offs (LICOs), low birth weight rate, personal and property crime rate, income assistance, and long-term unemployment. Social Condition rankings are the simple average of each province's rank on the five indicators.

Low Income Incidence
Low income cut-offs (LICOs) are established using data from the Family Expenditure Survey, now known as the Survey of Household Spending. They convey the income level at which a family may be in straitened circumstances because it has to spend a greater proportion of its income on necessities than the average family of similar size. Specifically, the threshold is defined as the income below which a family is likely to spend 20 percentage points more of its income on food, shelter

and clothing than the average family. There are separate cut-offs for seven sizes of family – from unattached individuals to families of seven or more persons – and for five community sizes – from rural areas to urban areas with a population of more than 500,000.

Low income incidence is the ratio (prevalence) of families and unattached individuals in low income (after tax) to the total population of families and unattached individuals.

Low Birth Weight Rate

The low birth weight rate is the number of live births where birth weight was less than 2,500 grams expressed as a percentage of total live births.

Personal and Property Crime

The personal and property crime rate is the number of incidents, based on the most serious offence, known to the police, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population. Personal crime includes those offences in the Criminal Code that deal with the application or threat of application, of force to a person, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual-assault, robbery and abduction. Excluded are traffic incidents resulting in death or bodily harm. Property crime includes incidents involving unlawful acts with the intent of gaining property but do not involve the threat or use of violence (e.g., theft, breaking and entering, fraud and possession of stolen goods).

Income Assistance

Income Assistance is a provincial income- and asset-tested program intended to assist people temporarily while they find work, and to assist those who are unable to fully participate in the workforce. The federal and provincial/territorial governments have developed detailed reporting conventions to identify recipients by type of program. It is agreed by all jurisdictions that the definition of social assistance case or recipient should be restricted to the following income and asset tested programs plus hardship assistance: regular income and asset tested income assistance for those who are employable and/or potentially employable; enhanced income and asset tested income assistance for those who are "unemployable" but not disabled; and, enhanced income and asset tested income assistance for those who are disabled.

Long-Term Unemployment

The proportion of those unemployed (aged 15 and older) that were unemployed for 52 weeks or longer.

D. Data Tables

Core Targets and Performance Indicators: Economy, Innovation and Education

CT1: Real GDP per capita ($1997)											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 Rank
BC	28,968	29,094	29,816	30,983	30,875	31,697	32,279	33,370	34,173	34,971	3
AB	37,825	38,861	38,678	40,318	40,321	40,408	40,980	42,596	43,598	45,225	1
SK	28,640	29,875	30,018	31,011	30,949	30,951	32,251	33,309	34,504	34,801	4
MB	26,186	27,265	27,574	28,627	28,760	29,101	29,326	29,849	30,552	31,460	6
ON	32,004	33,141	35,201	36,722	36,710	37,212	37,201	37,898	38,536	38,869	2
QC	25,902	26,647	28,193	29,281	29,556	30,062	30,266	30,859	31,322	31,633	5
NB	22,384	23,266	24,717	25,239	25,680	26,832	27,429	28,118	28,236	29,063	8
NS	21,843	22,671	23,864	24,596	25,419	26,380	26,619	26,792	27,276	27,626	9
PE	20,572	21,558	22,392	22,794	22,521	23,551	23,768	24,420	24,874	25,303	10
NF	19,116	20,571	21,963	23,335	23,976	27,858	29,651	29,460	29,765	30,841	7
Canada	29,516	30,471	31,896	33,253	33,484	34,083	34,372	35,158	35,843	36,463	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada											

CT1: Growth Rate of Real GDP per capita (Percent)												
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 Rank	Period Progress Rank
BC	1.2	0.4	2.5	3.9	(0.3)	2.7	1.8	3.4	2.4	2.3	5	10
AB	4.7	2.7	(0.5)	4.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	3.9	2.4	3.7	1	7
SK	4.0	4.3	0.5	3.3	(0.2)	0.0	4.2	3.3	3.6	0.9	10	4
MB	3.5	4.1	1.1	3.8	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.4	3.0	3	8
ON	3.2	3.6	6.2	4.3	(0.0)	1.4	(0.0)	1.9	1.7	0.9	9	6
QC	2.8	2.9	5.8	3.9	0.9	1.7	0.7	2.0	1.5	1.0	8	5
NB	1.1	3.9	6.2	2.1	1.7	4.5	2.2	2.5	0.4	2.9	4	3
NS	4.2	3.8	5.3	3.1	3.3	3.8	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.3	7	2
PE	0.1	4.8	3.9	1.8	(1.2)	4.6	0.9	2.7	1.9	1.7	6	9
NF	2.8	7.6	6.8	6.3	2.7	16.2	6.4	(0.6)	1.0	3.6	2	1
Canada	3.2	3.2	4.7	4.3	0.7	1.8	0.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada												

CT2: Real Per Capita Personal Disposable Income ($1997)													
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	18,484	18,491	18,846	19,459	19,794	19,859	19,960	20,489	20,983	21,984	3	3	5
AB	19,611	20,093	20,253	21,263	22,859	22,683	22,939	24,314	25,473	27,165	1	2	2
SK	15,745	16,260	16,793	17,155	17,201	17,357	18,059	18,995	19,341	19,787	7	9	6
MB	17,194	17,833	17,959	18,346	18,615	18,729	18,873	19,364	19,443	20,153	5	4	10
ON	19,628	20,101	20,560	21,521	21,490	21,482	21,681	21,930	22,094	22,668	2	7	8
QC	16,769	16,995	17,394	18,014	18,453	18,799	19,282	19,566	19,662	20,116	6	8	4
NB	15,991	16,610	17,159	17,423	17,739	17,770	18,084	18,518	18,671	19,242	8	5	3
NS	16,480	17,064	17,562	17,772	18,101	18,232	18,245	18,480	18,711	19,207	9	6	7
PE	15,561	15,867	16,412	16,935	16,917	17,476	17,224	17,734	17,579	17,840	10	10	9
NF	14,426	14,922	15,383	15,839	16,538	16,894	17,353	17,539	17,827	21,865	4	1	1
Canada	18,262	18,636	19,039	19,810	20,142	20,258	20,531	20,968	21,276	22,070	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

CT3: Employment Rate (employment to population ratio, 15 to 64 year olds)													
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	69.7	68.6	69.4	70.1	68.9	69.3	70.2	71.0	72.0	73.0	5	4	10
AB	75.7	76.5	76.4	76.6	77.2	77.3	77.9	78.2	78.0	79.1	1	5	8
SK	73.4	74.0	74.2	74.5	73.2	74.7	75.7	75.8	75.9	77.3	2	1	6
MB	73.6	74.6	75.1	75.9	75.9	77.2	76.7	76.7	76.4	76.8	3	6	9
ON	69.5	70.7	72.1	73.1	72.9	72.6	73.5	73.6	73.3	73.3	4	9	7
QC	63.2	64.7	66.0	67.2	67.3	69.3	69.8	70.2	70.1	70.4	7	7	3
NB	60.9	62.0	63.9	64.8	64.5	66.7	66.4	67.6	67.6	68.6	8	3	2
NS	61.5	63.6	64.7	65.5	65.9	66.6	67.6	69.0	68.7	68.5	9	10	4
PE	65.1	66.1	66.1	68.6	68.9	69.5	70.6	70.7	71.2	71.3	6	8	5
NF	48.9	50.7	53.5	53.0	55.2	56.2	57.3	57.8	57.9	58.9	10	2	1
Canada	68.0	68.9	70.0	70.9	70.8	71.4	72.2	72.5	72.5	72.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI1: Real Average Hourly Earnings ($1997)													
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	16.52	16.38	15.99	16.29	16.03	15.89	15.74	15.82	15.77	16.06	1	1	8
AB	15.07	15.69	16.10	15.73	15.74	15.49	15.06	15.40	15.75	15.82	2	5	2
SK	14.36	14.40	14.37	14.33	14.06	13.91	13.77	13.98	14.25	14.43	6	3	5
MB	13.92	13.98	14.07	14.06	13.81	13.96	13.78	14.13	14.18	14.22	8	6	6
ON	16.09	16.27	16.39	16.35	16.14	16.14	15.88	15.94	15.77	15.73	3	9	9
QC	15.41	15.00	14.75	14.82	14.84	14.87	14.41	14.58	14.59	14.59	5	7	10
NB	13.54	13.88	13.85	13.96	13.91	13.93	13.86	13.99	14.09	14.26	7	4	4
NS	13.34	13.82	13.93	14.15	14.06	13.95	13.70	13.97	13.99	13.93	9	10	3
PE	12.08	12.42	12.57	12.17	12.16	12.40	12.04	12.41	12.38	12.36	10	8	7
NF	13.54	14.17	14.42	14.36	14.52	14.69	14.60	14.94	15.11	15.32	4	2	1
Canada	15.58	15.62	15.62	15.63	15.50	15.47	15.17	15.31	15.32	15.37	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI2: Labour Productivity - Real GDP Per Hour Worked in the Business Sector ($1997 Per Hour)													
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	28.3	29.0	29.3	30.1	31.2	31.4	31.4	31.1	31.3	31.5	5	8	8
AB	32.3	33.3	33.5	34.2	32.9	33.3	33.1	33.3	34.5	35.5	2	3	10
SK	26.9	28.0	28.6	29.6	29.7	29.3	30.5	31.3	32.3	31.3	6	10	7
MB	24.7	26.0	26.3	27.6	27.8	28.1	28.1	28.4	29.3	30.3	7	1	2
ON	30.9	31.5	33.1	34.5	34.4	34.9	34.5	34.7	35.4	35.7	1	6	4
QC	29.4	29.7	30.6	31.5	32.0	31.8	32.4	32.4	32.9	33.6	4	5	6
NB	22.9	23.6	24.2	24.8	25.5	25.5	26.4	26.6	26.7	26.8	8	7	5
NS	21.7	22.1	23.1	24.0	24.5	25.4	25.5	25.2	25.2	25.9	9	4	3
PE	19.1	20.1	20.6	20.5	20.2	20.8	20.8	21.9	21.5	21.2	10	9	9
NF	23.5	24.6	24.5	27.3	26.5	33.1	35.2	33.8	33.5	34.5	3	2	1
Canada	29.5	30.1	31.1	32.2	32.4	32.8	32.8	32.9	33.6	34.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI3: Exports of Goods and Services (International & Interprovincial) Per Capita, $1997 Chained

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	12,585	12,827	13,854	14,940	14,533	14,583	14,861	15,603	15,847	16,028	8	5	8
AB	22,248	23,080	23,337	24,982	24,657	24,417	24,165	25,161	24,877	25,413	2	3	10
SK	18,889	19,505	19,831	21,255	21,802	21,309	20,944	22,923	23,485	23,990	3	4	3
MB	15,595	16,809	17,184	17,984	18,366	18,294	18,138	19,056	19,366	19,576	5	6	5
ON	21,602	22,906	25,187	26,742	25,483	25,435	24,990	25,986	26,118	25,980	1	8	9
QC	14,177	15,036	16,696	18,415	17,953	17,893	17,356	17,368	17,798	18,222	6	2	6
NB	15,022	15,863	16,820	17,332	19,382	20,062	20,449	20,798	21,169	20,929	4	9	4
NS	10,050	10,368	10,930	11,961	12,526	13,248	13,112	13,348	13,384	12,898	10	10	7
PE	10,146	11,552	12,502	12,983	12,782	12,802	13,151	13,505	13,780	13,919	9	7	2
NF	8,120	9,638	10,637	12,035	11,891	15,826	17,378	16,682	16,556	17,368	7	1	1
Canada	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada

PI4: Taxpayer Supported Debt as a Percent of GDP

	1996 /97	1997 /98	1998 /99	1999 /00	2000 /01	2001 /02	2002 /03	2003 /04	2004 /05	2005 /06	2005/06 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.8	19.1	20.6	21.3	20.6	18.2	16.2	2	2	8
AB	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.3	5.7	3.5	3.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	1	9	1
SK	n/a	n/a	n/a	26.2	23.3	24.2	24.3	23.4	20.3	19.2	4	3	2
MB	n/a	n/a	n/a	22.6	21.7	20.7	19.9	19.6	19.1	18.4	3	7	3
ON	n/a	n/a	n/a	32.9	30.1	29.1	24.8	25.2	24.3	20.3	5	1	4
QC	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.8	29.2	29.8	30.2	30.5	30.5	30.7	7	10	10
NB	n/a	n/a	n/a	36.4	33.8	31.9	31.7	31.2	29.1	28.2	6	8	5
NS	n/a	n/a	n/a	48.7	46.1	46.8	45.1	42.8	41.2	39.3	9	5	7
PE	n/a	n/a	n/a	32.4	30.7	30.7	31.8	34.5	33.0	31.7	8	6	6
NF	n/a	n/a	n/a	44.8	42.2	44.1	51.3	51.1	50.2	47.8	10	4	9
Canada	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.9	25.3	24.8	23.4	23.1	21.7	19.5	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; TD Economics; Finance Canada Note: Alberta's 1-Year Progress Check is meaningless since they have no debt; the rank is left as is to keep the ranking out of ten.

PI5: Per Capita Tax Burden, Consolidated Provincial and Local Government (dollars)													
	1996 /97	1997 /98	1998 /99	1999 /00	2000 /01	2001 /02	2002 /03	2003 /04	2004 /05	2005 /06	2005/06 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	4,905	4,862	4,833	4,994	5,182	5,142	4,837	5,244	5,567	5,866	6	7	1
AB	4,223	4,567	4,706	4,672	4,760	4,998	5,187	5,208	5,565	5,543	5	1	3
SK	4,643	5,095	5,131	4,972	6,080	5,319	5,829	5,947	6,443	6,825	8	8	7
MB	4,445	4,574	5,012	4,931	5,277	5,112	5,126	5,386	5,707	5,889	7	2	4
ON	5,535	5,729	5,818	6,133	6,338	6,225	6,165	6,202	6,788	7,045	9	3	2
QC	5,567	5,828	6,309	6,598	6,997	6,847	6,968	7,313	7,607	7,981	10	5	6
NB	3,818	3,605	3,515	3,818	4,024	4,143	4,374	4,626	4,807	5,063	1	6	5
NS	3,546	3,585	3,719	4,036	4,266	4,481	4,731	5,067	5,301	5,511	3	4	10
PE	3,396	3,460	3,527	3,852	3,964	4,119	4,418	4,508	4,758	5,073	2	9	8
NF	3,599	3,352	3,517	3,821	3,969	4,090	4,555	4,828	5,126	5,530	4	10	9
Canada	5,105	5,283	5,464	5,687	5,964	5,898	5,916	6,086	6,513	6,776	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI6: Top Marginal Personal Income Tax Rates (Percent)													
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	54.20	54.20	52.30	51.30	45.70	43.70	43.70	43.70	43.70	43.70	2	1	1
AB	46.10	45.60	45.20	43.70	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	1	1	3
SK	52.00	51.60	50.80	49.70	45.00	44.50	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	3	1	2
MB	50.40	50.10	49.00	48.10	46.40	46.40	46.40	46.40	46.40	46.40	4	1	8
ON	51.60	50.30	48.80	47.90	46.41	46.41	46.41	46.41	46.41	46.41	5	1	4
QC	52.90	52.60	52.20	50.70	48.72	48.22	48.22	48.22	48.22	48.22	8	1	6
NB	51.10	50.40	49.70	48.80	46.84	46.84	46.84	46.84	46.84	46.84	6	1	5
NS	50.00	49.70	49.20	48.80	47.34	47.34	47.34	47.34	48.25	48.25	9	1	10
PE	50.30	50.30	49.60	48.80	47.37	47.37	47.37	47.37	47.37	47.37	7	1	9
NF	53.30	53.30	52.90	51.30	48.64	48.64	48.64	48.64	48.64	48.64	10	1	7
Sources: BC Ministry of Finance; KPMG													

PI7: Provincial Surplus/(Deficit) as a Percent of GDP													
	1996 /97	1997 /98	1998 /99	1999 /00	2000 /01	2001 /02	2002 /03	2003 /04	2004 /05	2005 /06	2005/06 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.9)	0.1	1.1	(0.9)	(2.0)	(0.8)	1.7	1.8	2	6	5
AB	2.5	2.5	1.0	2.4	4.5	0.7	1.4	2.4	2.9	4.1	1	2	1
SK	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	4	7	7
MB	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	7	10	9
ON	(2.0)	(1.1)	(0.5)	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	(1.1)	(0.3)	0.1	8	4	2
QC	(1.8)	(1.1)	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.3)	0.0	9	5	3
NB	0.4	0.0	(1.2)	(0.2)	0.2	0.4	0.0	(0.8)	1.1	1.0	3	8	8
NS	(0.6)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(3.5)	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	5	9	6
PE	(0.1)	(0.3)	0.2	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(1.5)	(3.3)	(0.8)	(0.4)	10	3	10
NF	(1.0)	1.3	(1.7)	(2.2)	(2.5)	(3.3)	(3.9)	(5.0)	(2.5)	0.4	6	1	4
Average	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.3)	0.3	1.0	0.0	(0.2)	(0.3)	0.5	1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada; Finance Canada													

PI8: Net Interprovincial Migration per 1,000 Population													
	1996 /97	1997 /98	1998 /99	1999 /00	2000 /01	2001 /02	2002 /03	2003 /04	2004 /05	2005 /06	2005/06 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	2.6	(2.5)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.3)	1.9	2.0	0.9	2	7	8
AB	9.5	15.2	8.7	7.7	6.8	8.6	3.8	3.4	10.7	17.4	1	1	1
SK	(2.7)	(1.9)	(4.3)	(7.8)	(8.3)	(8.8)	(5.2)	(4.5)	(9.6)	(9.2)	10	2	10
MB	(5.2)	(4.6)	(1.9)	(3.0)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(6.2)	(7.4)	8	8	6
ON	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.1	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.7)	5	5	4
QC	(2.4)	(2.3)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(1.1)	4	4	3
NB	(1.7)	(4.2)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(2.0)	(1.6)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(2.8)	(5.0)	7	10	7
NS	(1.8)	(2.8)	0.2	(0.3)	(2.2)	(1.0)	0.5	(0.8)	(3.2)	(4.2)	6	6	5
PE	1.0	(3.1)	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.0	(1.0)	(0.9)	3	3	9
NF	(14.5)	(17.2)	(10.5)	(8.0)	(8.5)	(6.4)	(3.2)	(3.9)	(7.2)	(8.5)	9	9	2
Average	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI9: Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a Percent of GDP													
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	18.6	16.9	16.5	16.2	17.4	17.2	18.4	19.5	20.2	21.3	3	4	6
AB	26.6	27.9	26.2	28.8	30.8	29.6	31.1	32.6	36.4	37.3	1	6	1
SK	24.9	20.6	20.8	20.2	19.6	18.5	19.8	19.1	19.6	20.8	4	2	9
MB	16.0	15.4	15.6	14.9	15.3	15.4	15.7	16.6	17.3	19.0	6	1	4
ON	15.7	15.5	15.9	15.5	15.4	15.1	15.5	15.7	16.1	16.7	10	5	7
QC	14.3	14.7	15.2	15.1	14.7	15.4	16.4	18.0	17.7	17.9	9	8	5
NB	12.9	14.8	17.9	18.1	15.0	14.9	16.8	17.4	18.7	19.0	7	7	3
NS	17.6	18.7	22.3	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.5	19.2	20.5	5	3	2
PE	13.3	13.3	15.5	16.4	16.2	15.6	16.9	18.8	18.6	18.2	8	9	10
NF	24.1	21.9	26.8	22.4	21.7	18.3	20.3	23.8	23.9	22.3	2	10	8
Canada	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.3	18.1	19.0	19.8	20.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI9 (SI): Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation (excluding residential structures) as a Percent of GDP													
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	11.0	10.4	10.6	10.6	11.3	10.4	10.9	11.3	11.8	12.7	7	3	5
AB	21.9	23.1	21.6	24.3	26.0	24.1	25.7	27.4	30.9	31.7	1	7	2
SK	21.9	17.6	17.9	17.3	16.6	15.3	16.3	15.6	15.9	16.9	2	5	9
MB	12.5	12.0	12.4	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.7	12.3	12.9	14.6	4	1	4
ON	10.9	11.0	11.2	10.8	10.3	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.6	11.3	10	4	7
QC	10.0	10.6	11.2	11.2	10.2	10.0	10.6	11.6	11.5	11.9	8	6	6
NB	8.8	11.0	14.1	13.6	10.1	9.6	11.0	11.6	12.7	13.0	6	8	3
NS	12.6	14.5	17.6	13.6	13.5	13.4	12.7	12.2	12.9	14.0	5	2	1
PE	8.2	8.8	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.6	10.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	9	9	10
NF	19.4	17.4	22.4	17.9	16.7	13.3	15.1	18.1	18.1	16.5	3	10	8
Canada	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.7	11.9	12.5	13.2	13.9	14.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI10: Secondary School Graduates (per 1,000 population aged 18 years)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	662	676	675	693	709	727	718	726	737	714	8	8	2
AB	652	645	641	613	610	640	641	646	666	678	10	3	5
SK	735	712	751	702	716	750	724	714	718	696	9	7	9
MB	763	754	765	758	738	828	772	746	793	822	2	1	3
ON	754	740	756	752	757	739	719	762	853	734	7	10	8
QC	876	912	853	883	898	926	932	919	923	952	1	2	1
NB	829	845	850	827	838	861	824	825	802	787	5	6	10
NS	750	742	799	809	805	802	807	788	806	811	3	4	4
PE	806	808	788	881	815	879	847	829	828	798	4	9	7
NF	758	802	789	852	823	837	748	758	777	767	6	5	6
Average	764	768	762	752	754	781	765	778	819	777	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada Note: This analysis is based on two data series. For most provinces, the original series covers 1995-1997 and the new covers 1998-2004. For Ontario and Canada, 1998 and 1999 values are from the original data series. The two series are close but we treat them as seperate series in the analysis. Statistics Canada does not plan to do any further historical revisions of these data.

PI11: Percent of Population (ages 25 to 54) with University Completion

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	18.8	19.8	20.3	21.0	20.3	21.7	23.2	22.7	24.5	25.5	2	7	5
AB	18.6	18.3	18.8	18.7	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.4	23.9	23.7	3	10	6
SK	14.9	15.5	16.1	16.4	16.1	17.2	17.4	17.9	18.5	19.8	7	5	8
MB	17.2	17.8	18.2	18.8	19.6	19.3	19.9	20.1	20.2	21.6	6	4	10
ON	21.3	21.5	22.6	24.0	24.5	25.3	26.2	26.8	27.2	28.4	1	6	2
QC	18.2	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.8	20.5	21.6	21.8	23.3	23.6	4	9	3
NB	13.7	14.6	15.2	15.0	15.5	15.8	15.9	16.6	17.3	17.7	9	8	9
NS	16.3	18.1	18.1	18.8	19.8	20.4	21.9	21.2	19.9	21.8	5	2	7
PE	15.0	14.9	15.6	14.2	16.5	16.2	18.2	17.6	17.4	18.8	8	3	4
NF	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.1	13.0	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.9	15.2	10	1	1
Average	19.1	19.5	20.2	21.0	21.7	22.2	23.1	23.3	24.4	25.3	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada

PI12: Gross Expenditures on R&D as a Percent of GDP													
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	1.01	0.92	0.91	0.96	1.07	1.23	1.33	1.42	1.40	1.45	4	3	2
AB	1.06	1.02	0.98	1.10	0.99	0.92	1.06	1.15	1.08	1.09	6	5	9
SK	0.96	0.81	0.98	0.94	1.05	1.11	1.20	1.26	1.08	1.05	7	7	6
MB	1.09	1.04	0.90	0.97	1.20	1.21	1.35	1.27	1.22	1.30	5	1	7
ON	2.10	2.05	2.09	2.18	2.17	2.36	2.59	2.39	2.40	2.44	2	4	5
QC	2.10	2.12	2.10	2.22	2.33	2.54	2.77	2.79	2.77	2.74	1	6	3
NB	0.85	0.90	0.75	0.88	0.87	0.80	0.80	1.02	0.97	0.95	9	8	4
NS	1.37	1.32	1.26	1.45	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.49	1.42	1.49	3	2	8
PE	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.81	0.82	1.07	1.08	0.84	1.16	0.99	8	10	1
NF	0.94	0.99	0.98	1.06	1.04	0.99	1.01	0.93	0.92	0.87	10	9	10
Average	1.70	1.65	1.66	1.76	1.80	1.91	2.09	2.04	2.01	2.01	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI13: Natural and Applied Sciences & Related Occupations as a Percent of Total Employment													
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	5.5	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.8	6.4	6.9	4	2	5
AB	6.6	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	6.9	7.2	7.6	7.5	1	7	6
SK	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	10	4	3
MB	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	9	8	10
ON	6.2	6.5	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.2	2	6	7
QC	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	3	5	4
NB	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.0	8	10	9
NS	4.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.8	7	3	8
PE	3.9	4.7	5.0	4.1	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.6	6.3	5	1	1
NF	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	6.0	6.3	6.0	5.2	6.3	6.1	6	9	2
Average	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

Core Targets and Performance Indicators: Environment, Health & Society

CT4: Environmental Quality, Rank by Province, 2004

	Air Quality	GHG Per Capita	Protected Areas	Environmental Quality
	2004	2004	2003	2004
BC	5	2	1	1
AB	6	10	2	6
SK	3	9	7	8
MB	1	5	4	2
ON	7	3	3	4
QC	n/a	1	7	3
NB	3	8	9	9
NS	n/a	7	5	6
PE	n/a	4	10	10
NF	1	6	6	4

Source: BC Progress Board

CT5: Health Outcomes, Component Ranks by Province, 2004

	Life Expectancy	Cancer Mortality	Major Cardiovascular Disease Mortality	Infant Mortality	PYLL	Health Outcomes
Year	2005/06	2004	2004	2004	2005	2004
BC	1	1	2	1	1	1
AB	4	2	5	8	6	5
SK	7	3	4	9	8	6
MB	9	7	6	10	9	10
ON	3	4	3	7	3	3
QC	2	8	1	4	2	2
NB	5	5	8	1	5	4
NS	6	10	7	4	4	6
PE	8	9	9	1	10	8
NF	10	6	10	6	7	9

Source: BC Progress Board

CT6: Social Condition*, Component Ranks by Province, 2005						
	LICO	Low Birth Weight Rate*	Personal and Property Crime*	Income Assistance	Long-Term Unemployment	Social Condition Index*
Year	2005	2004	2005	2005	2006	2005
BC	9	5	9	2	7	9
AB	3	10	7	1	1	2
SK	7	2	10	3	3	3
MB	8	3	8	5	6	7
ON	5	9	2	6	8	7
QC	10	7	4	9	10	10
NB	5	4	3	8	5	3
NS	4	8	6	7	4	6
PE	1	1	5	4	2	1
NF	2	6	1	10	9	5

Source: BC Progress Board *interim until Low Birth Weight Rate and Personal and Property Crime are updated

PI14: Air Quality - Annual Mean PM_{10} Concentrations (micrograms per cubic metre)										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Vancouver				15	15	14	14	14	13	14
Edmonton	24	24	24	26	21	20	24	31	28	25
Regina	20	21	17	19	17	18	22	24	20	20
Winnipeg				24	24	22	22	22	21	19
Toronto							19	20	20	18
Montreal							25	26	23	22
Saint John			14			15	18	20	29	19
Charlottetown							9		14	12

PI14: Air Quality - Annual Mean $PM_{2.5}$ Concentrations (micrograms per cubic metre)					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004 rank
Vancouver	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.5	5
Calgary	6.3	6.2	7.8	6.0	6
Regina	8.2	7.6	7.3	5.0	3
Winnipeg	5.5	6.2	5.3	4.0	1
Toronto	n/a	n/a	8.8	7.0	7
Montreal	9.7	9.8	10.7	n/a	n/a
Saint John	8.3	6.4	6.2	5.0	3
Sydney	5.0	5.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
St John's	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.0	1

Sources: BC Ministry Environment; Environment Canada

PI15: Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Tonnes per capita)													
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	15.8	15.9	15.3	15.2	15.6	15.8	15.5	15.0	15.4	15.9	2	8	1
AB	72.0	72.8	72.4	71.0	72.1	73.9	73.0	71.2	72.8	73.3	10	5	2
SK	56.2	57.6	60.1	60.4	61.1	63.2	63.5	65.0	66.9	69.5	9	9	8
MB	16.8	17.4	17.0	17.2	17.1	17.6	16.4	16.9	16.7	17.1	5	7	3
ON	16.1	16.6	16.8	16.6	16.8	17.4	16.4	16.6	17.0	16.3	3	2	4
QC	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.9	12.4	12.2	1	3	5
NB	23.2	22.9	25.9	27.2	26.0	27.6	30.8	29.2	28.6	32.0	8	10	9
NS	20.8	20.8	21.3	21.5	21.8	23.0	22.2	21.5	24.1	24.5	7	6	7
PE	15.0	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.7	16.8	15.9	16.1	16.7	16.8	4	4	6
NF	15.5	15.8	17.0	21.9	17.7	17.3	19.1	23.1	21.8	20.3	6	1	10
Canada	22.1	22.5	22.7	22.7	23.0	23.6	23.2	23.1	23.8	23.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Source: Environment Canada													

PI16: Protected Areas (Percent of Land Base)					
	2000	2001	2002	2003*	2003 Rank
BC	11.4	13.0	12.5	13.0	1
AB	10.0	12.5	12.4	12.3	2
SK	6.0	6.4	8.8	3.5	7
MB	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.5	4
ON	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.2	3
QC	4.3	n/a	4.8	3.5	7
NB	3.2	3.2	n/a	3.1	9
NS	8.3	n/a	n/a	8.2	5
PE	4.2	4.2	n/a	2.6	10
NF	4.3	n/a	n/a	4.3	6
Canada	6.9	n/a	n/a	8.4	n/a
Sources: BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection; WWF Canada					
Note: *Compiled using a different methodology from previous years					

PI17: Life Expectancy at Birth, Both Sexes, Years

	1996 /97	1997 /98	1998 /99	1999 /00	2000 /01	2001 /02	2002 /03	2003 /04	2004 /05	2005 /06	2005/06 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	78.8	79.1	79.4	79.9	80.2	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.8	81.2	1	2	2
AB	78.5	78.6	78.9	79.2	79.3	79.4	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	4	7	5
SK	78.2	78.2	78.3	78.4	78.5	78.9	79.1	78.9	78.9	78.9	7	5	10
MB	77.7	77.9	77.9	77.8	78.0	78.3	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.6	9	4	9
ON	78.5	78.7	79.0	79.2	79.4	79.8	79.9	80.0	80.0	80.0	3	8	3
QC	77.8	77.9	78.1	78.6	79.0	79.2	79.5	79.6	79.9	80.6	2	1	1
NB	77.8	77.8	77.9	78.2	78.7	79.0	79.1	79.1	79.0	79.0	5	9	6
NS	77.5	77.5	78.0	78.4	78.6	78.8	79.0	79.0	78.9	78.9	6	6	4
PE	77.5	77.9	78.3	78.4	78.1	78.3	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	8	10	7
NF	77.0	76.8	77.2	77.5	77.4	77.8	78.1	78.0	78.0	78.0	10	3	8
Canada	78.2	78.4	78.7	79.0	79.2	79.5	79.7	79.7	79.8	80.1	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada

PI18: Age Standardized Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population - All Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	168	169	168	165	163	158	158	159	156	158	1	9	5
AB	174	177	168	166	169	170	164	165	166	165	2	7	9
SK	172	173	167	175	173	172	170	176	171	167	3	4	7
MB	192	187	183	191	185	188	180	178	176	183	7	10	10
ON	186	184	174	177	178	177	176	174	173	169	4	5	1
QC	206	210	204	205	201	196	197	195	188	188	8	8	2
NB	202	195	193	200	184	188	186	181	190	176	5	2	3
NS	207	212	209	208	206	204	196	199	201	198	10	6	6
PE	200	209	172	191	196	193	159	177	203	188	9	1	8
NF	192	192	195	195	202	201	201	198	191	181	6	3	4
Canada	188	188	182	184	182	180	179	178	176	174	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada Note: *break in data

PI19: Age Standardized Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population - Major Cardiovascular Disease

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	226	227	214	212	206	189	183	180	175	167	2	3	5
AB	247	251	247	235	233	221	215	213	202	195	5	5	7
SK	242	238	231	233	230	220	205	201	195	187	4	4	8
MB	274	258	248	248	238	231	211	204	191	196	6	8	6
ON	254	251	236	234	227	214	201	195	189	177	3	2	2
QC	257	244	249	232	220	193	183	176	167	156	1	1	1
NB	267	255	252	253	243	222	213	207	205	199	8	7	4
NS	269	253	261	245	226	225	211	203	204	197	7	6	3
PE	283	303	215	264	242	270	251	260	219	225	9	9	10
NF	313	309	337	311	293	286	263	256	244	255	10	10	9
Canada	253	247	240	233	225	209	198	192	185	176	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada Note: *break in data

PI20: Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	6.0	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.3	1	7	2
AB	7.0	6.2	4.8	4.8	5.8	6.6	5.6	7.3	6.6	5.8	8	4	5
SK	9.1	8.4	8.9	7.1	6.3	6.8	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.2	9	5	3
MB	7.6	6.7	7.5	6.7	8.4	6.5	7.0	7.1	8.0	7.0	10	2	9
ON	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	7	8	6
QC	5.5	4.6	5.6	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.6	4	9	4
NB	4.8	4.9	5.7	6.5	5.0	3.5	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.3	1	10	7
NS	4.8	5.6	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.9	5.6	4.2	5.7	4.6	4	1	8
PE	4.6	4.7	4.4	8.0	6.6	3.5	7.2	1.5	4.9	4.3	1	3	10
NF	7.9	6.6	5.2	6.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.5	5.0	5.1	6	6	1
Canada	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada

PI21: Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) Rates													
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	59	56	54	51	48	48	48	47	47	46	1	2	2
AB	59	57	56	56	55	55	55	55	54	54	6	6	6
SK	65	64	64	62	61	59	60	61	61	61	8	3	8
MB	64	64	63	65	64	62	61	62	62	61	9	5	9
ON	54	52	50	50	49	48	47	47	47	47	3	7	3
QC	61	59	58	56	54	52	51	50	49	46	2	1	1
NB	60	60	59	57	54	52	52	52	53	53	5	9	5
NS	61	59	57	55	54	52	51	51	52	53	4	8	4
PE	59	59	59	58	59	58	54	57	62	62	10	10	10
NF	61	60	56	56	58	55	53	55	56	56	7	4	7
Canada	59	57	55	54	52	51	51	50	50	49	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI22: Prevalence (%) of Families & Unattached Individuals below the After-Tax Low Income Cut-Offs													
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	21.5	22.2	20.2	20.8	19.7	19.1	20.0	19.0	17.8	17.3	9	5	10
AB	19.2	19.6	18.0	16.3	15.0	13.5	13.5	15.1	14.3	12.1	3	2	2
SK	16.4	15.5	15.6	14.0	14.5	13.4	12.4	12.7	13.9	14.1	7	6	8
MB	19.9	20.0	18.1	18.3	17.2	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.4	16.4	8	7	7
ON	18.0	17.0	15.3	15.1	14.5	13.1	14.1	14.0	14.7	14.0	5	4	6
QC	24.4	24.8	22.2	20.5	20.1	18.7	17.1	17.0	16.3	17.7	10	9	4
NB	15.6	17.0	15.2	13.5	13.0	12.8	13.2	12.7	12.3	14.0	5	10	9
NS	17.9	17.8	18.4	16.2	15.8	14.1	13.6	14.7	14.4	13.0	4	3	3
PE	13.0	14.7	12.8	14.7	13.4	11.1	11.2	10.8	8.8	9.4	1	8	5
NF	18.0	16.8	17.0	17.8	16.1	14.4	15.6	16.4	15.1	11.6	2	1	1
Canada	20.2	20.0	18.2	17.5	16.8	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI23: Low Birth Weight - Percent of Live Births with Weight Less than 2,500 Grams (excluding not stated)													
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5	8	9
AB	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.4	10	3	10
SK	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.6	2	2	6
MB	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.6	3	4	5
ON	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	9	1	2
QC	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	7	5	3
NB	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.6	4	9	4
NS	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	8	7	7
PE	4.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.0	5.3	4.2	5.5	1	10	8
NF	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.8	6	6	1
Canada	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI24: Personal and Property Crime Rate (per 100,000 population)													
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	10,106	9,179	8,583	8,088	7,685	7,714	7,755	8,170	7,940	7,443	9	6	2
AB	6,118	6,134	6,065	5,865	5,506	5,515	5,752	6,226	6,160	5,932	7	8	7
SK	7,649	7,800	7,733	7,438	7,657	7,799	7,648	8,675	8,240	7,498	10	3	10
MB	7,464	7,192	6,776	6,662	6,617	6,750	6,602	7,220	7,299	6,613	8	2	5
ON	5,724	5,177	4,772	4,429	4,263	4,142	4,063	3,981	3,710	3,551	2	7	1
QC	5,254	4,988	4,747	4,402	4,377	4,217	4,056	4,029	3,931	3,872	4	10	3
NB	4,271	3,932	3,969	3,963	3,894	3,837	3,829	4,025	3,935	3,559	3	1	4
NS	5,203	5,186	5,056	5,052	4,603	4,502	4,496	4,857	5,105	4,773	6	5	6
PE	4,387	3,933	3,491	3,846	3,790	3,775	4,189	4,529	4,323	4,228	5	9	9
NF	3,743	3,584	3,586	3,378	3,381	3,258	3,409	3,557	3,674	3,417	1	4	8
Canada	6,276	5,872	5,552	5,235	5,068	4,988	4,943	5,086	4,915	4,676	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada													

PI25: Income Assistance Recipients Per 1,000 Population													
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	9.4	8.0	7.4	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.8	4.2	3.8	3.4	2	1	1
AB	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	1	4	5
SK	7.9	7.8	7.1	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.9	3	3	6
MB	7.6	7.0	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5	10	9
ON	11.0	10.2	9.6	7.9	6.9	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	6	9	2
QC	11.2	10.9	9.9	9.0	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.8	9	6	7
NB	8.9	9.4	8.9	8.2	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.0	8	5	8
NS	11.1	10.0	9.2	8.7	7.9	7.2	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.6	7	2	3
PE	8.6	8.2	8.0	7.2	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4	7	4
NF	12.9	13.0	12.0	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.4	10	8	10
Canada	10.0	9.3	8.6	7.6	6.9	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.3	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: Human Resources Development Canada; BC Employment and Income Assistance; Alberta Human Resources and Employment; BC Stats; Statistics Canada

PI26: Long-Term Unemployment Rate (Ages 15+)													
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 Rank	1-Year Progress Check	Period Progress Rank
BC	14.3	10.9	12.4	10.2	10.0	10.8	12.5	8.9	10.4	6.8	7	1	8
AB	8.4	4.3	4.3	5.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	4.6	4.7	2.7	1	2	7
SK	9.8	7.9	7.9	7.4	6.4	8.5	6.4	7.4	6.6	5.0	3	3	5
MB	11.2	8.2	6.8	5.6	4.7	4.2	5.3	7.1	6.5	6.4	6	7	6
ON	15.5	12.6	10.4	9.0	7.2	7.9	8.8	9.0	8.9	7.9	8	6	3
QC	19.3	18.6	14.9	15.8	13.0	12.9	12.1	11.3	11.3	11.5	10	8	4
NB	10.0	10.5	7.6	6.3	7.2	7.2	6.1	6.8	5.6	5.8	5	9	9
NS	14.1	13.3	8.9	9.7	8.5	6.9	6.2	7.9	6.6	5.3	4	5	2
PE	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.5	2.3	2.3	1.2	3.5	3.6	4.7	2	10	10
NF	21.1	15.8	12.9	12.1	11.8	10.1	11.0	8.8	9.6	8.3	9	4	1
Canada	15.6	13.3	11.2	10.7	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.1	9.2	8.3	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: BC Stats; Statistics Canada

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